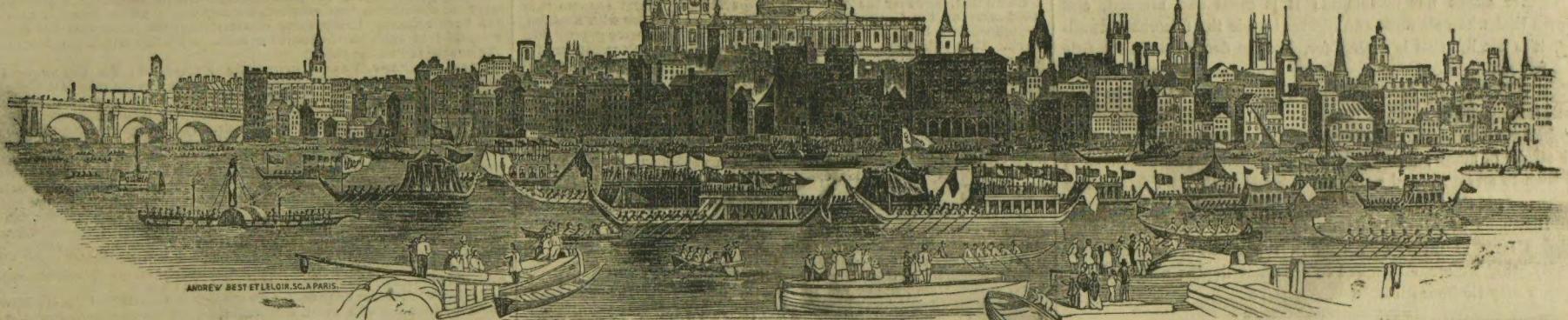


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 142.—VOL. VI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.

THE WINTER ASSIZE.

MID all the congratulations that are being made on the activity of commerce, the increase of employment, and the surplus of the public revenue, there are still some things that arise and press themselves on our attention calculated sadly to alloy the gratification springing from the favourable prospect of public affairs. We are passing through a period of almost unparalleled prosperity, and the records of justice show that it is also one almost unequalled for crime. There are dark shades in the otherwise pleasing picture. Like the anxieties and cares which the Roman poet represents as intruding beneath the golden fretted roofs of wealth and power, abating pleasure and poisoning content, the terrible details of crime we have just had forced on our attention, prevent us from believing that our condition is one of perfectly sound and healthy prosperity. The winter assizes, just concluded, have exhibited a dreadful increase in the amount of crime in the country, and that crime deeper in degree than almost any other assizes for the last few years. It was not equalled when destitution, little short of positive famine, was pressing heavily on many of our densely-peopled manufacturing towns; and that the gaols should be so full, the judges so busy, and, what is far more sad than all, that the gibbet should claim so many victims, when there is plenty, peace, and employment in the land, gives the fact the appearance of a social anomaly, serious enough to arouse attention in the most unreflecting.

The worst feature of the numerous trials at the different Assize Towns, is the great proportion of murders and crimes against the person, arising either from passion and revenge, or, still darker, the offspring of cold, calculating treachery, directed to gaining some pecuniary or individual advantage.

One wretched woman poisoned her father, because he was an obstacle to her marriage. Not deterred by a failure in her first attempt, she repeated it, with a cool, unrelenting malignity of purpose, unequalled, save perhaps in the annals of French and Italian crime of the last half of the sixteenth century. Another woman, by the same means, dispatched a grandchild, to avoid the expense of helping to support it. The last dread sentence of the law has been carried into effect in both these cases. The number of charges of infanticide, or concealment of birth, has been great beyond precedent; and both these crimes exhibit a tendency to becoming more prevalent, that cannot too soon be made the subject of inquiry. Offences against the Game Laws have, during the last autumn and present winter, multiplied to an alarming extent; midnight conflicts, of a most ferocious kind, between man and man, ending sometimes in murder, often in bloodshed, and always in hate between the watchers and the watched, that does not die with the occasion that caused it; all this, with the continual demoralization of the peasantry that accompanies it in other respects, is a heavy price to pay for preserves so abundantly stocked, that "a day's sport" might more appropriately be called a day's slaughtering, for noblemen and gentlemen now seem to perform the office of butchers of game for the Metropolitan market. The system has produced, and is producing, an amount of evil that can scarcely be estimated.

From another source, too, the prisons are peopled; every Union Workhouse has a code of laws, any infringement of which subjects the person against which it is proved, to confinement in the gaol. Of most of those offences, the law of the land takes no cognizance, and the proof of them is generally the testimony of the officials and sub-officials of the establishment; many cases, publicly investigated, have proved that this evidence is not always unimpeachable, and the Bumble-like spirit that animated so many of the employés of the old Poor Law system, might be found flourishing in all its "parochial" and pauper-hating intensity, in the officials of the new one. The forcing so many of our poor into the demoralising associations of a prison, is no light evil, and will have an ultimate effect on the aggregate crime of the country. We now not only pay one

rate to support the poor, but a large proportion of another rate to punish them for things no statute makes penal. Surely every Union House might maintain its order and discipline without having such continual recourse to the prison! As it is, the distinction between the workhouse and the gaol, is being rapidly confounded, if not destroyed. The principle which seems now pursued of placing pauperism on the same level as crime, confining it in large masses, with all the strictness of bars and bolts, denying it every right of civil, and, what is worse, of social life, and branding it by a convict-like garb with one of the most degrading marks of criminality—all this does not lessen destitution, does not repress it, but makes it fierce and savage, and teaches it to look on all authority and wealth, on all above its own level, as its foe.

One other crime there is which cannot be omitted from the account, for it has played a prominent part, in the trials and convictions of the last Assizes. Incendiarism is a monstrous thing, almost wholly of modern growth, and it is confined to the agricultural districts. How hardened and perverted must men have become ere they could give to destruction the "kindly fruits of the earth," which the labour of their own hands had raised! Could revenge and hatred find a more deadly mode of wreaking themselves? Of all the grades and degrees of crime—scarcely excepting even murder—this is the direst and worst, and how often has it not, of late years, been committed?

We have spoken of the enormities that have been revealed by the last trials and convictions, but the cycle of atrocious criminality does not seem to have closed with them. Within the last few days another female has been arrested on suspicion of having committed a series of murders, which throws the atrocity of the two former wretched criminals we have mentioned, into the shade. Her child, her mother, her brother, and her husband, it is alleged, have all perished, at various intervals within two years, by her hand—poison again being the means! In this case, and in others which have occurred previously to this, there is a peculiar circumstance, which wakes a train of reflection almost too horrible to dwell upon. The desire to get possession of the small sum of money paid by what are called "Burial Clubs," on the



STREET IN MEXICO.—See page 44.

death of a member, or a person enrolled in them, has been the inciting motive to assassination! These cases have been discovered—may there not be many which escape detection? And may there not be instances in which inhumanity has been encouraged to hasten the slow approach of death by disease, for the quicker gain of the horrid premium on neglect? We wish this was a matter of speculation and probability only; it may startle the reader, but we can state it to be a matter of fact. The Registry Tables prove that the average mortality among the children of the poor is far greater in those families where the infants are "in the club," than in those where they are not! And that difference is neither slight nor accidental; it is great and marked, and proves that when sickness and disease invade the miserable dwelling, it is not life that is wished for, but the death that is the title to a few shillings or pounds. There is no open act, perhaps, no actual violence; but carelessness and neglect are as sure in their operation. The greatest skill wealth can purchase, the most unremitting attention affection can bestow, often fail in warding off the stroke of death; how easily can it be assisted where there is no wish to arrest it, and a positive interest in its fatal fall? The Pagans of old time never imagined such a crime for such a cause; the Heathens of other lands do not commit it. It is in such hideous facts as these, occurring in the midst of national prosperity, that we are compelled to see what depths of social corruption may lie beneath it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Last week I am afraid I wrote to you somewhat too much in "King Cambyse's vein," and the tenor of my letter was as lugubrious as an oratorio. To-day my letter will be all *courteur de rose*. Before I launch into the description of the overflowing pleasures of the hour, I must tell you that the great and interesting personage upon whom I pronounced last week a sort of premature funeral oration, is, I am happy to say, much improved. M. Villemain has been allowed to handle his razors, has been out for a carriage airing with his doctor for his only companion, and has been moreover allowed to dine with his three youthful daughters. The Ministers, when moving the Chamber of Deputies to grant him a pension, gave his early history, which I had not space for last week, my letter only containing authentic details that do not reach the public. We now hope that M. Villemain—made a professor of the University at twenty years of age! and who from that day to this has only daily increased in reputation, will be shortly restored to reason, and see his sun setting in glory after so promising a dawn in the literary world.

Here we are at length, fairly launched into the recreations of the carnival, and should the vortex of pleasure, the succession of balls, routs, dramatic entertainments, fêtes, &c., continue as headlong and impetuous as at the present moment, we should fear for the heads and the health of our Parisian belles. In this respect, however, a *Parisienne* yields the palm to none—movement, change, and excitement, are indispensable to her; she can hardly have too much of them, and her thirst for amusement seems only to increase as she proceeds. One of the most magnificent balls of this season, was that of the Countess Pozzo di Borgo, given by her at the former hotel Blacas. On Sunday the reception of the young and pretty Marquis de Padoue attracted all the fashionables. On Monday the *soirée* of Madame Arabin, sister to the Baroness Delmar. Every Thursday there is a carpet dance, *de petit comité*, at the house of this lady. The Duke de Pasquier has celebrated his accession to a new title by a diplomatic *diner monstré*, given perhaps in obedience to the maxim of a celebrated gourmand: "*Il n'y a pas de bon Duc sans bon dîner.*" Forty persons from the two Chambers were assembled there, including M. Guizot and the Count Molé.

The Duchess de Nemours has given two *soirées*: the first of these had been preceded by a select dinner party, consisting of the Count and Countess de Montalivet, the Count and Countess de Rambuteau, the General Jacqueminot, and the Prefect of Police, besides four of the King's Ministers. In the evening upwards of 200 persons were assembled. The toilette which attracted most attention was that of the Countess Duchatelet, who wore a dress of silver lame. The second *rénovation* took place on Saturday last. On the same night the Prefect of the Seine, M. de Rambuteau, gave his first ball, at which the Arab Chiefs, the great lions of the present moment, were present. The *fêtes* at the English Embassy, suspended by the late domestic affliction of Lord Cowley, will be replaced by private theatricals. "The School for Scandal" is to be performed, and the principal parts in this celebrated comedy will be taken by three descendants of the witty author—Mr. Sheridan and his two lovely sisters. A delightful ball was given the other day at the Austrian Embassy, in the suite of apartments on the *Rex de Chassée*. After a supper which recalled, by its fairy-like splendour, the tales of the "Thousand and One Nights," given in the principal dining-room, which is decorated with the most exquisite paintings, the ball was terminated by a Mazurka, danced, for once, by the natives of its fatherland.

The noble dancers of the Quadrille of Francis I., disappointed by the postponement of the fancy ball at the English Embassy of exhibiting their graceful costumes, had desired to transplant it to the Austrian Embassy; there, however, the Mazurka prevailed. The dancers then had recourse to the Princess de Ligne, but at the moment when they seemed to have gained their point, the death of Madame de Trazegnies put a stop to this project; the dancers, in despair, then thought of repairing, as a last resource, to the Count de Lowenstein, that witty and talented nobleman, whose inexhaustible memory, stored with anecdotes and souvenirs, make him the charm of Parisian coteries; but, alas! M. de Lowenstein wanted still—to make him perfect—a wife, and a large suite of apartments. The wandering quadrille is still in search of an asylum, and, unless the Marquis d'Aligre, or some other millionaire, should open his doors to receive it, the Parisians run great risks of being deprived of the opportunity of admiring the charming costumes and graceful ensemble which the fair and noble dancers have given themselves so much trouble to perfect.

Another event of great importance in the fashionable and political world has been the opening of the salons of Count de Molé. The new apartments of the ex-Minister, in the Faubourg St. Honoré, have now taken an appropriate air of solemn magnificence, in place of the pretty and coquettish embellishments which characterised them under the feminine superintendence of Madame Lehon. The principal attention was attracted to the portrait of the Duke of Orleans, in the cabinet of M. Molé, under which was written in golden letters these words, extracted from the will of the late Duke:—"To M. le Comte Molé, who married me, and who celebrated the birth of my son by the great act of general amnesty." This *soirée* was graced by the presence of some of the most distinguished members of both the fashionable and diplomatic world. Amongst others were Lord and Lady Cowley, the Marquis de Brignole-Sale, the Count of Luxembourg, the Prince and Princess de Ligne, and the Count d'Appony. The Princess de Ligne was brilliant both in toilette and in beauty.

The day after the *rénovation* of M. Molé, took place that of the Bavarian Embassy. The Count de Luxembourg has taken every Wednesday, the Marquis de Brignole-Sale every other Sunday, for nights of *réception*. This nobleman, who prides himself greatly on his descent, in a direct line from St. Francis of Sale, and who is besides a Legitimist by all his family ties and connexions, is at this moment much occupied in the affairs of the Prince Charles Albert, who is endeavouring to re-unite the principality of Monaco to his dominions. The two daughters of the Marquis de Brignole-Sale are at this moment in Paris. The eldest, the Duchess de Gallieuse, is staying with the Countess Balbi, one of the stars of Parisian society. The other, the Vicomtesse de Melzi, recently married, has not yet quitted her parents. To-night his Majesty Louis Philippe gives a large ball.

Whilst *fêtes* and political *rénovations* follow upon each other so fast, musical entertainments keep pace with them. I have already mentioned to you the concerts of the new wonder, M. Félicien David. They still continue to attract crowds. M. Berlioz, determined not to remain in the background, has brought forward his army of singers and instrumentalists. The Cirque in the Champs Elysées is prepared for his concerts—the windows at the top of the building will be concealed by ample drapery, in red and gold; a thousand gas-lights will illuminate the *salle*; three stoves will give an agreeable warmth to the temperature, and the old place for the orchestra will be transformed into an immense box. A scene from Alceste, one from the Champs Elysées of *Orphée*, selected, say the wags, in honour of the locality, will form part of the performance. These *moreaux*, which have been performed for twenty years, will have the merit of novelty, as will also the Requiem of M. Berlioz himself, which, though once performed at the Église des Invalides, at the funeral of General Damremont, was only heard on that occasion by a very limited number of amateurs.

FRANCE.

Considerable interest attaches to the accounts from France this week. The debate on the Address has commenced in the Chamber of Peers. Count Portalis having read the draft of the answer to the Address in answer to the Royal speech, of which, as usual, it was almost an echo, some amendments were suggested by the Marquis de Boissy and the Duke d'Harcourt, which will be discussed hereafter.

Count Molé took the opportunity of making a demonstration against the Count of M. Guizot, but he commended his speech by expressly disavowing the idea that he would form part of a coalition for the destruction of the

Ministry. He, however, expressed his entire disapproval of the policy pursued by them. The system of making concessions to England on every occasion could not, he thought, be too much reprehended. The questions of Tahiti and the right of search had been treated altogether with a view to satisfy England, and with little attention to the dignity of France. He considered that the utmost injustice had been exhibited in the conduct of the French Cabinet with respect to the taking possession of Tahiti. The country felt this, and he did not think the Government would be able to justify their conduct. On the right of search, also, the Government had not acted according to the engagement which the honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs had entered into with the Chambers. Count Molé then accused the Government of betraying the interests of France, and again condemned its general policy.

M. Guizot denied that any point had been conceded which could compromise the honour and dignity of France. He also denied that any concession could be said to be of a compromising character for the Cabinet. M. Guizot then spoke at great length of the English alliance. He declared that, however the opponents of the Ministry might suppose they could carry on the Government, if in power, by an alliance with England, though without being of such an intimate character, they were greatly mistaken. That alliance must be either of a most intimate character, or of a nature soon to compromise the peace of the world. M. Guizot then adverted to the right of search, and expressed his hope that he should, by the good intelligence of the two Cabinets, bring that question to a satisfactory conclusion. On the points of Tahiti, Morocco, and the other questions mentioned in the speech, he had no doubt of satisfying the Chamber. The hon. minister then attacked Count Molé for his opposition, and intimated that that noble peer lent himself to those persons who were anxious to attack the Government on any point, in order to remove it from power. The hon. minister concluded by expressing his certainty of being able to defend all the acts of the Government.

Count Molé reiterated his charges, and intimated his opinion that the difficulties connected with the affairs of Tahiti were not yet terminated. Count Boissy d'Anglas also attacked the policy of the Government. Count de Montalembert addressed the Chamber, but chiefly upon points connected with the Church, and did not touch upon political subjects.

The discussion was resumed on Tuesday, and is not yet concluded.

Our advice from Paris do not throw any light upon the Ministerial question. The Ministerial journals seem to treat the idea of the overthrow of M. Guizot with ridicule. The *Débats* characterises what has taken place as the result of an intrigue. It was, nevertheless, reported in Paris that the King had given an interview to M. Molé, for the purpose of submitting a list of a new Administration. This list excluded the name of M. Thiers.

The Paris papers are almost exclusively occupied with the debate in the Chamber, and do not contain any news whatever.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid are of the 8th inst. M. Mon, the Minister of Finance, had just presented to the Chamber of Deputies his long-expected budget for the present year. In this document the general receipts are estimated at 1,250,635,353 reals 23 maravedis, and the expenses at 1,205,522,698 reals 20 maravedis. Among the expenses the civil list figures for 4,350,000 reals; the Minister of war for 323,419,845; the navy, 91,056,181; the finance department, 362,558,540; the foreign department, 11,721,220; grace and justice, 21,654,336; the interior, 126,021,803; the Coja d'Amortization, 95,115,629; and the secular clergy and nuns, 125,495,449. By the second article of the budget the Government demands to be authorised to proceed to the regulation of the internal and external debt of the State, and to pay, in pursuance of that regulation, the interests not included in the budget of expenses for 1845, with the overplus of the proceeds of the public rents and contributions, and by means of a discretionary increase of the same contributions. The Deputies adjourned after another discussion on the Clergy Maintenance Bill. The reading of the budget is stated to have been listened to with great attention, and the committee on it was to meet that evening.

In the sitting of the Senate another discussion has taken place on the Slave Trade Revision Bill and M. Martinez de la Rosa delivered another speech in favour of the measures proposed by the Government.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 11th inst., but they possess very little interest.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened on the 2nd, by royal commission, the Queen being unable to attend, from her present delicate situation.

At the Chamber of Deputies the Presidential chair was occupied by Padre Marcos, the oldest member of the house, until the re-election of the former President, M. Gorjao Henriques. There was no business of the slightest importance transacted. Some rumours were abroad that the Esparterists meditated an attack upon Spain through the Portuguese frontier, but the reports were discredited.

SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland is rather interesting. It was reported at Berne that the Austrian Government had requested that of France to concur in measures for convincing the malcontents of Switzerland that the Great Powers would not permit any proceeding calculated or intended to produce any change in the existing Constitution of that Republic.

The *New Zurich Gazette* of the 10th inst. states that the Council of State of the Vorort (Zurich) assembled on the 9th in consequence of despatches received from the canton of Lucerne. According to those despatches much excitement prevailed. Alarming accounts had likewise been received from the canton of Argovia. The Government of Lucerne was continuing to fortify Gutsch at the point where it commands the city. Three battalions of the militia had likewise been called to arms.

The *Basel Gazette* states, that in the canton of Argovia a force of 14,000 men was collecting to make a new expedition into the canton of Lucerne.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter dated Lucerne, 9th inst., stating, that at a sitting held on the 7th inst., the Grand Council of the canton had voted a decree, according to which all the expense incurred by the Government in the arrest of the authors of the last revolution, as well as the expenses of suppressing it, are to be paid out of the property of the delinquents.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MR. C. MATHEWS AND HIS CREDITORS.—A few days ago an application was made to Mr. Fonblanche, in the COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, by Mr. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis and Lewis, the solicitors for Mr. Mathews, with the view of getting the learned commissioner to settle a form of notice to the creditors of the insolvent to prove their debts, as a preliminary proceeding to the declaration of a dividend. It will be remembered that the insolvent made a proposal to pay £1300 a year, under contingencies, into court, for the benefit of his creditors, by monthly instalments, on being protected from all law proceedings, and it seems that a sum of £650 has been paid into the hands of Mr. Turquand, the official assignee for the creditors, being the first half year's payment since the final order. The creditors have, at present, not been paid a dividend, and the object of the application was to get a form settled to be served on the creditors to prove their debts before they received the dividend to be declared. Mr. Commissioner Fonblanche said he could not, as a single commissioner, make a rule on the subject. Mr. Lewis pointed out to the learned Commissioner, that in a bankruptcy case no creditor was paid a dividend until he had proved his debt; and in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, after notice to a creditor to prove his debt, he was deprived of participation, if he neglected to make good his claim. He suggested, that a similar notice should be given for the creditors to attend and prove their debts, otherwise to be excluded from a dividend. It is understood that a day is to be appointed for the attendance of creditors to prove their debts under the estate.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.—In the same court on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Kerrich Nicholls, who had been the manager and secretary of the above notorious concern, and, on its breaking up, became bankrupt, was examined. His case has been the subject of protracted inquiry in the court, and his final examination was adjourned from time to time.—Mr. Sturgeon appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. Lloyd, solicitor, attended on behalf of several creditors.—The amended balance-sheet, on being submitted to the court, exhibited a total of debts and liabilities to the amount of £15,995 13s. 4d.; to meet which a sum of £25 only had been given up to the assignees, the rest of the deficiency being made up of liabilities, bad debts, and law expenses.—The bankrupt, on being examined by Mr. Lloyd, stated that he was the original founder of the bank, which consisted of twenty-four partners, one of whom had since made off with £500. He admitted having sworn at Croydon Assizes, in March last, that he was a gentleman, and perfectly solvent. He believed that to be the case, but not that he was able to satisfy all the creditors of the bank. He had received £845 in March last, a legacy from his uncle.—Being examined by Mr. Sturgeon, he said that he commenced the Westminster Loan Bank with a capital of £500, which he received from various branches of his family. That had all gone in the common ruin. His position was that of manager of the bank, Cornelius O'Brien, M.P., being chairman. He declared solemnly to God that more than £200,000 had passed through the bank in two years, and the final deficit was only £3000. The bank was broken up by the attacks of the press, which he withheld for five months, but was obliged to give way at last. His private debts did not exceed £150.—Mr. Sturgeon having been heard for the bankrupt, His Honour said, that the accounts were most extraordinary and unsatisfactory. He should adjourn the examination sine die, and without one day, one hour, of protection.—The bankrupt, on leaving the box, exclaimed, "I am the most fearful victim that ever left this court." Several victims of the Westminster Loan Society were present, and seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings.

ALLEGED LIBEL UPON THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—In the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH on Monday, the Solicitor General moved on the part of the Earl of Cardigan, now commanding the 11th Hussars in Ireland, for leave to file a criminal information against the printer and publisher of the *Court Journal*, for having, on the 25th of December last, published a false, libellous, and defamatory paragraph respecting the character of the noble earl. The paragraph in question set forth that there was a cavalry regiment in Ireland, commanded by a noble lord, in which there was an officer, whose wife being very ill in England, the officer applied for, and as a matter of course obtained, leave of absence to come over and visit her; that he did accordingly

come over, but that though dangerously ill and dying, she was still lingered on when the officer's leave of absence was about to expire; that the officer then wrote to his commanding officer, the colonel of the regiment, stating the circumstances and requesting a further leave of absence; but that this application was refused, and he was therefore obliged to return to Ireland, and very shortly after his return his wife did actually die. The writer then went on to comment upon the circumstances he had narrated, and denounced the conduct of the colonel as unworthy a Christian or a man. The noble earl was the colonel pointed out by this libellous paragraph. There was an affidavit of General Brown, the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces, which stated that there was no cavalry regiment in Ireland commanded by a noble lord, except the 11th Hussars, which regiment was commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Cardigan. The noble earl himself made an affidavit, in which he denied, in the most minute, detailed, and direct manner, every single statement in the paragraph. There was not one single word of truth in it. There had not been any officer whose wife had been ill and dying in England—none who had asked for, and obtained leave of absence on that account, nor any one to whom leave of absence had been refused. Under these circumstances the noble earl felt himself compelled to apply to the court to file this criminal information. The court granted the rule.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD UPON THE EXCISE.—In the COURT OF EXCHEQUER, on Tuesday, some proceedings took place in the case of the Messrs. Smith, the eminent distillers of Whitechapel, who it is alleged have defrauded the Excise to an immense extent. We have already mentioned some particulars connected with these supposed frauds. The Solicitor-General appeared on behalf of the Crown, and intimated that he was desirous that the case should be tried at bar. The Chief Baron said the officers of the Crown were entitled to a trial at bar, in any case in which they thought it necessary. The Solicitor-General was aware of the rights of the Crown in this respect, and therefore merely intimated that it was required, in order that a day might be named convenient to their lordships. Thursday, the 6th of February, was finally fixed upon for the trial at bar. In a subsequent part of the day, Mr. Kelly applied to the court for a rule calling upon the Solicitors of Excise to deliver a particular of the duties in respect of which they alleged the Messrs. Smith were liable, a particular of the quantities of the spirits in respect of which duties were claimed; and also to specify the period when such duties or penalties for the non-payment thereof had accrued. The case was one of a most extraordinary and unprecedented character, and he felt called upon to enter at some length into the particulars on which the application was founded. The counts of the information alleged that the Messrs. Smith had an illegal communication between their rectifying-house and distillery; that spirits were conveyed by means of this communication, and by other means than waggon and carriages passing over the highway. In another series of counts, the communication was described to be by means of pipes running underground. There were five distinct sets of counts, each count charging the Messrs. Smith with penalties to the amount of £75,000. The penalties which the Crown actually proceeded for were calculated at £500 a week for three years. The last count claimed £9000 as due to the Crown for duties. The second information, against Mr. James Smith, was substantially the same as that against his brother, and if the offence with which he was charged was established, he would be liable to the Crown in penalties to the amount of £375,000. The premises in which the Messrs. Smith carried on their business as distillers were of vast extent, and had been used in carrying on the business of a distiller and rectifier for above a century. About seventy years ago the father of Messrs. Smith became the proprietor of the premises. For many years after he became the owner, no distinction existed between that portion of the premises used for distilling and that used for rectifying, more than was necessary for the purposes of business. The business was so extensive that many millions were paid by way of duty to Government, and the present defendants, for a long period, actually paid to the Government for duty as large a sum as £1000 per day. In the year 1817, an Act of Parliament passed, prohibiting the carrying on of the two trades of distilling and rectifying, either by the same or different persons, within a quarter of a mile of each other. For the protection of those who had expended large sums in making and fitting up suitable premises for carrying on both trades, however, an exception was made in favour of existing establishments; but it was provided that even in respect of such establishments there should be no private communication, but that the only communication between the distilling and rectifying premises should be by the public highway, and that spirits should only be conveyed from one to the other by means of waggon and carriages. The alterations in Messrs. Smith's premises were made pursuant to this act of Parliament, to the satisfaction of the Excise officers of that day, and all openings between the distillery and the rectifying premises were then blocked up. So matters went on from 1817 to 1825, when another act of Parliament passed, containing provisions similar to that to which he had just alluded; but giving power to the officers of the Crown, upon twelve months' notice, and making compensation, to put an end to the distillation and rectifying of spirits within the prescribed distance, namely one quarter of a mile. No notice was ever given to the Messrs. Smith that the officers of the Crown wished to avail themselves of the power given by this act of Parliament, and from the time of its passing they continued to carry on their business, as they had done before, regularly and honestly, and he hoped he might add lawfully, down to the present time. The Messrs. Smith had made affidavits, in which they explicitly swore, that from 1817 up to the present time they had carried on their business, to the best of their judgment, without any fraud or misrepresentation to the officers of the Excise. After the passing of the act of 1817 every mode was resorted to by Messrs. Smith, in the alterations then rendered necessary in their premises, to satisfy the Excise. The whole of the premises were supplied with water by the East London Waterworks Company. The water was brought, in the first instance, into a great tank, in which a battalion might exercise. The tank contained above 80,000 gallons of water, and from this reservoir the water was distributed, by means of a great number of pipes, into the chambers or warehouses, the stables, the distillery, and the rectifying house, were all supplied with water. All these circumstances, it was scarcely necessary for him to state, must have been as well known to the Excise officers, who almost lived on the premises, as to the Messrs. Smith. When any repairs were necessary in the pipes, they were made publicly and openly, thus giving the Excise officers a further means of knowing the exact condition of the premises, and the manner in which business was carried on. No complaint or objection was made, however, up to the year 1844, in the latter part of which certain Excise officers betook themselves that Messrs. Smith had been carrying on their business in illegal premises, and, to sustain this view, fastened upon the pipes which he had described, saying that, as water was conveyed from one part of the premises to another by means of those pipes, spirits might also be conveyed. Fortunately for the Messrs. Smith

evening, while on duty in Shepherdess-walk, he saw a great number of fruitsellers offering their goods, and succeeded in effecting the removal of the majority of them; but the prisoner, who had a small quantity of oranges in her apron, which she was hawking about to passengers, not only positively refused to go away, but also made use of offensive epithets towards him, in consequence of which he took her into custody. He had no sooner done so, however, than the prisoner set up a loud lamentation, and declaring she would not be taken to the station, threw herself down on the pavement. A number of bystanders immediately took part with her, and rescued her from his custody; but another constable came up, and with his assistance she was again captured and taken off to the police-station.—Mr. Broughton: Pray, what right had you to interfere with the girl at all in the first instance?—Policeman: I only acted, your worship, strictly according to the orders I had received from my superintendent; we have positive directions to remove such persons.—Mr. Broughton: But can you show me any law which prohibits a poor woman like the prisoner from carrying about a few oranges in her apron, and endeavouring to get an honest livelihood by offering them for sale to any person who may choose to purchase of her?—Policeman: No, your worship; but I considered myself bound to act in obedience to the orders I had received, though it was chiefly in consequence of her bad language that I took her into custody.—Prisoner: I can assure you, sir, that I did not make use of any bad language at all; but the policeman did to me, and he called me a thief.—Mr. Broughton: So then you have taken this unjustifiable step, I suppose, in order to please the shopkeepers, for I can tell you positively that there is no law to justify such a proceeding. If poor creatures like this are to be seized, and swept off to the station-house merely because they use praiseworthy exertions to support themselves and their relatives independently by the exercise of their honest industry, the only alternative left them is to throw themselves upon the parish and enter the workhouse, or die from actual starvation. That the prisoner, under such exasperating circumstances, should make use of some hasty and impetuous expressions, if she has done so, is not at all to be wondered at; but I consider that she has been already more than sufficiently punished for such an indiscretion, and therefore discharge her. The poor girl curtseied very gratefully to the magistrate, and was let out of the dock.—[We are glad to see that at last some check has been put upon the merciless attacks of the police against poor fruit-women. A petty war has been carried on against this class for years, and Mr. Broughton seems to be the first magistrate who has had the courage to set his face against such mischievous persecution. It is really monstrous that poor people should be prevented from obtaining a few hardy-earned pence, under the pretence that they cause an obstruction. It would be well if the police would bestow the vigilance sometimes wasted in annoying fruit-women, upon thieves and other bad characters. As Mr. Broughton truly said, the workhouse or starvation were the only alternatives for those who were prevented from exercising honest industry. It will be seen that the policeman endeavoured to make out that bad language had been used, but failed to do so. Mr. Broughton indeed appeared to be of opinion that there was enough to exasperate the poor girl. Sancho Panza thought that "fine words buttered no parsnips;" and it is not likely that a few choleric ones from such a defendant could have done the policeman any material harm. There was a somewhat similar case at Queen-square police-office on Monday, when three fruit-women were brought up, charged with "obstructing the footway." The police, in support of the accusation, said that the defendants, who were separately charged, their offences having been committed at different times and places, were exposing apples and oranges for sale in their aprons, in the neighbourhood of the Broadway, on Sunday. They created such an obstruction that respectable persons were driven into the road.—Mr. Bond, the magistrate, took the same common sense view of the matter as Mr. Broughton. He gave his opinion that the women could not create much obstruction by pursuing their calling in the manner described. "If carrying a few oranges or apples in an apron were an offence against the law, a stop might be put to selling goods in the streets altogether."—The result of the case was that the women were discharged, upon giving a promise that they would not stand together in a crowd upon the pavement.]

STRANGE DECEPTION AND ROBBERY.—At HAMMERSMITH Police court on Monday, a tall man, respectably dressed, described as *Angus Gillies*, thirty-five years of age, who was stated to have been a constable of the A division of the Metropolitan Police force, was brought before Mr. T. Paynter, on a charge of having stolen £165, the property of Mrs. Mary Lewis, of No. 3, Chapel-side, Bayswater. The warrant upon which the prisoner was apprehended was issued about the commencement of December last.—Mrs. Mary Lewis, a female of respectable appearance, about sixty years of age, stated that, on that occasion, the prisoner, to whom she was engaged to be married, came to her on the 25th of November last, at Bayswater, for the purpose of going to take a coffee-shop on Ludgate hill, for the goodwill of which they had paid a deposit of £5. She had then just sold out £170 in the Three per Cents., which she had in her possession. When they were about to start, the prisoner told her she had better give him the money, and she forthwith gave him fifteen £10 and three £5 Bank of England notes. They then went together to Ludgate-hill to the coffee-shop, and, after examining the property, they went into a private room to settle the affair. While there, the prisoner all at once jumped up from his seat, apparently in great fright, and said, "My God, I have lost my book containing the money, I must have dropped it in your room," and asked her for the key, saying he would go back and seek for it. He then went away alone, and when he came back he said it (the money) was not there, and he must have dropped it on the road. They then went together to the Bank, and got the number of the notes, and stopped them, when they walked home together. On the following Friday she again saw him, when the prisoner said he would go to Brentford to try if he could borrow the money, since which time she had not seen him, and she had reason to believe that at the time the prisoner so obtained the money from her he intended to steal it.—On the prisoner being placed at the bar, Sergeant Cumming applied to have him remanded for a fortnight or three weeks, to afford time for getting up witnesses necessary to prove the case, from Liverpool and Scotland.—Police-constable Wyness, D 43, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner on the morning of Sunday, the 29th of December last, at Arrisig, in Inverness-shire. On taking him into custody he read the warrant to him, when the prisoner said if he had any money belonging to Mrs. Lewis, she could have it again.—Mr. Paynter inquired if any portion of the property had been recovered?—Wyness said he had since traced six £10 and two £5 notes, which were now in the custody of the sheriff's substitute of the county, and also forty sovereigns. In the prisoner's boxes were also found a quantity of new wearing apparel, also fire-arms, gunpowder, and shot, and on his person £28 in gold, and 128. 6d. in silver.—The prisoner was then remanded until the 30th inst., by which time it is expected all the necessary witnesses will be in attendance.—The prisoner, who is stated to be a married man, with a family, was on the point of leaving Scotland for America when he was apprehended.

THE TRICKS OF BEGGARS.—At the THAMES Police-Office, on Tuesday, a half-naked mendicant, named *James Barnett*, nineteen years of age, whose only clothing was a thin pair of trousers and a blue checkered shirt, the colour of which could hardly be distinguished, was charged by police-sergeant Grave of the K division, with an act of mendicancy, by which he had successfully levied contributions on the public. The officer said the prisoner braved the damp and inclemency of the weather with the shirt and trousers, and was lying in the middle of the footpath in the Commercial-road, with the word "Starvation" chalked on the flag-stones in front of him. The prisoner trembled excessively, and his imposition was rewarded with plenty of coppers, hot soup, and victuals. Mr. Broderip: That trembling was simulated no doubt.—Grave: It was, Sir; but the compassion he excited was very great. His feet were bare, as they are now; his head uncovered, and his bosom exposed to the wind and rain.—Mr. Broderip: He is trembling now in every limb, and it is easy to see it is simulated.—The prisoner: No it aint, its all right. (Laughter.) I am starv-ing. Hunger's a sharp thorn.—Mr. Broderip: Exactly what the class of mendicants to which you belong chalk on the stones in fine round hand and lie down before it.—The prisoner: Well I'm a stranger here and no mistake.—Childs, the beadle of the Tower Liberty, said he had driven the prisoner away from Tower Hill and Trinity-square, several times, while living upon "starvation"—(A laugh)—and that he denied the coldest day, with the help of goes of gin and hot soup.—Mr. Broderip: And always shivering as he is now?—Childs: Always, Sir. I have seen warm clothing given him, and as good shoes as I have on my own feet, but he has come next day in the same half-naked state. He has felt my cane several times, but he can always outrun me. He has a little girl with him sometimes, and he makes a capital living.—The prisoner said that all Childs had said was false, and that he was perishing.—Grave: I found his pocket full of coppers.—Mr. Broderip said, he could himself confirm the officer Childs. He had seen the prisoner often, and he was a most arrant impostor, who lived by exciting the compassion of the public. The mischief done by such fellows was very great. Persons were taken in by their apparent destitution. He had seen the prisoner on the coldest and most inclement days crouched down on the footpath, with the dress he then had on, and the word "starvation" chalked on the stones, and the quantity of halfpence and pence he had seen going from the pockets of poor people to relieve him was really astonishing. The acting of such mendicants took money from the pockets of those who could ill afford it, and injured the really deserving poor who wanted relief. He committed the prisoner to the treadmill for fourteen days.

HOUSEBREAKING.—At LAMBETH Police-office on Wednesday, *Henry Stephens*, a young fellow who has been transported, was charged before Mr. Henry with breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Thomas Wade, No. 1, Weymouth-street, Walworth-road, with three others, on the evening of Tuesday week. When the prisoner was first brought before Mr. Henry, the prosecutor did not attend, and it was then stated that he (the prosecutor) had gone into Wales. Mr. Henry at that time issued a summons to cause his attendance on Wednesday, when the prisoner was again brought up. In reply to the questions from Mr. Henry, Wade stated that on the evening of Tuesday week, at about eight o'clock, he returned home and knocked at his door for admission, supposing his wife was inside. He received no answer, but hearing footsteps were about he again knocked, and could then observe a light in the hall. In a moment or two afterwards the door opened and four

persons rushed out upon him with such a force as nearly to knock him down. When he partly recovered he seized the prisoner, and held him until a constable came up. When the parties rushed out, and just as he had seized the prisoner, he heard some keys fall on the ground, and four skeleton keys were found close to where the prisoner stood. The witness further stated that he dealt in jewellery, which he got up from Birmingham, and sold to different hawkers. Mr. Henry ultimately remanded the prisoner for the attendance of other and necessary witnesses.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR A PRISON.—At CLERKENWELL Police-office on Wednesday, a half-starved, half-naked looking man, named *Catlin*, was charged as follows:—He went into a baker's shop, in St. John-street, on the previous evening, and asked for some bread; he was told there was none for him, upon which he coolly took up a penny loaf, saying—"Then I will help myself," and walked out. He then went to the shop of Mr. Ashby, 50, Goswell-street, and after surveying the contents of the window for a moment, smashed eleven large panes of glass with his clenched fists, thrusting both his hands through separate panes at the same time. When arrested, he said he wanted to get into prison, but made an attack on the constable who apprehended him. When placed at the bar, he again gave such signs of pugnacity that the magistrate ordered him to be handcuffed. He was fully committed for trial for stealing the penny loaf. He obstinately refused to give any account of himself, and rolled his eyes as if he were insane.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special general meeting of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company was held at the White Lion Hotel, Broad-street, Bristol, to consider the propriety of constructing branches from the Bristol and Exeter line of railway to Clevedon and Yeovil, the making of a new approach to the terminus in Temple Mead, and giving the directors authority to apply to Parliament for a bill to empower the directors to take shares on account of this company in the Cornwall Railway from Plymouth to Falmouth, and also to empower the directors to issue new shares in the Bristol and Exeter Railway, or to adopt such other measures as they might deem expedient for raising the capital necessary. The chair was taken by Frederick Ricketts, Esq. It was decided to make a railway from Durston, between Bridgewater and Taunton, to Yeovil, in the county of Somerset; another railway, from Clevedon Road Station to Clevedon in the same county, and an improved junction with the Great Western Railway at the Bristol terminus; and also to take 15,000 shares of £50 each in the Cornwall Railway from Plymouth to Falmouth (in continuation of the South Devon Railway). An additional capital of £500,000 was granted by the shareholders to carry out these plans, to be raised by the issue of 15,000 third shares, at £23 6s. 8d. per share. It was stated, in answer to Mr. Divett, M.P. for Exeter, that the Tiverton line would be laid down on the atmospheric principle, but that to Clevedon would not be. The Yeovil line was not decided on that point.

BALL AT A RAILWAY STATION.—On Wednesday evening, the Railway Station at Swindon, on the Great Western Railway, was put to a novel use, namely, appropriated to the pleasures of the dance in the shape of a grand ball for the recreation of the country gentry of Berkshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Middlesex. The splendid rooms seemed one blaze of light and beauty. Elegant chandeliers filled with wax candles depended from the ceilings, which are richly painted—the whole of the walls were richly hung with pink and white striped guaze, and festooned with artificial flowers and laurels. The company began to arrive at nine o'clock and continued till ten. The dance was kept up till a late hour in the morning and all passed off with great eclat.

FRATRICIDE IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—A fearful case of fratricide has taken place in Staffordshire. The facts may be gathered from the evidence taken at the Coroner's Inquest, which lasted two days, and which resulted in a verdict of wilful murder. The murder was committed on the night of Friday week, at a place called Biddulph, in the Moorlands, about six miles from Tunstall, and three or four miles from Congleton. The condition of the unfortunate parties was that of small farmers. It appears that Thomas Brough, the deceased, lived at New Bent Farm; he had accumulated a little property, including Whitefield Farm, which is situated between 300 and 400 yards from his own house, and it was in this that his brother John Brough resided along with his mother. The mother was the recognised tenant, though it would seem that the son John managed the farm, and was applied to for the rent, when due. On Friday week, about dusk, the deceased put a distress warrant on the goods for the rent due, amounting to £29 12s., and the officers, in the hope of obtaining an amicable settlement between the brothers, sent for the deceased, who came to the farm, and entered into conversation with his mother and his brother on the subject. Angry words subsequently took place between them, and it terminated in their both leaving the house together, the deceased saying he would go home and the other (the accused) stating he would go and finish his work in his barn. The deceased was afterwards seen walking down meadow, and in the direction of his house; and it is supposed the brother followed him to a brook at the end of a meadow, where he brutally murdered him by beating his head with an iron hammer. As deceased did not return home, his wife became alarmed, and assisted by two other persons made various inquiries after him until a late hour that night, but nothing was heard of him until Saturday about noon, when his body was discovered lying at the bottom of a sand-pit on Biddulph Moor. Information was, of course, immediately given, and the accused was among others who assisted in tracing the spot where he had been dragged from, and found the hammer with which the murder had been committed, covered with blood and hair. In consequence of his having been the person with whom the deceased was last seen alive, and from other circumstances of suspicion, he was taken into custody, as well as another brother named James. However, at the coroner's inquest the latter was discharged from custody, and was admitted as a witness against his brother, and he said that his brother had told him that he had killed the deceased, and had requested him to assist in secreting the body. When called upon by the coroner as to what he had to say in reply to the charge, he burst into tears, and exclaimed, he supposed he must suffer as other folks had done. At the conclusion of the inquest he was fully committed on the coroner's warrant for trial.

SUICIDE AT MANCHESTER.—On Saturday last Mr. Louis Schwabe, the celebrated manufacturer of figured silks by the Jacquard loom, poisoned himself. The deceased was a gentleman much respected in the town, and was well known throughout the commercial world for the energetic perseverance with which he pushed forward the improvement of the silk manufacture by means of the Jacquard loom. It appears that Mr. Schwabe had recently lost a valued relation, and appeared depressed in spirits in consequence. He was taken ill on the Friday night, or early on Saturday morning, and in consequence of the symptoms which exhibited themselves, medical assistance was called in, and the stomach-pump used, but he died at about half-past seven o'clock in the morning. An inquest was held on the body at the house of the deceased, and a verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased came to his death in consequence of having taken oil of vitriol, being at the time in a state of temporary insanity. The deceased was about 44 years of age.

THE ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY AT MANCHESTER.—Last week we gave some particulars of an attempt made by a man named Benjamin Anderson, to poison his wife and two children. He has since been again examined. The prisoner, who is a ferocious-looking fellow, appeared quite unmoved at the situation in which he stood, and had lost the vacant stare which he exhibited on the occasion of his first examination. The evidence previously adduced went the length of showing that sugar of lead had been found in some sugar in a cupboard in the prisoner's house, and that the prisoner's wife had recognised it in a basin of tea which she had made. It was also proved that the prisoner had been seen doing something in the cupboard where the sugar and poison were found, and the reason of his being remanded was in order that the police might ascertain where and when he had purchased the poison. Mr. Beswick, the chief superintendent of police, called Mr. James Croft, druggist, who stated, that on Friday night week the prisoner came into his shop and asked for a pennyworth of sugar of lead for eye-water. He gave the prisoner an ounce of sugar of lead wrapped in paper. He had no doubt but that the prisoner was the man. In cross-examination by Mr. Harding, the witness said he did not mark the paper with the word "poison." The prisoner was fully committed for trial at the next Liverpool assizes.

PLEASANT COMPANION.—On Saturday evening week Mr. Charles Hancock, a farmer residing at Heswall, about eight or nine miles from Woodside, was in Liverpool, disposing of some market produce. He returned by the Birkenhead boat about 5^o and in passing across Bidston Common, in his vehicle, he was met by a person in woman's apparel, who begged of him to allow her to ride as far as Woodchurch in the vehicle. Mr. Hancock acceded to her request; but had scarcely driven on again before he discovered, to his amazement, that his female companion, as he supposed, exhibited a dark, bushy whisker upon that side of her face which was exposed nearest to his view. Immediately he dropped his whip, as if by accident, and requested the lady to step down and pick it up. The stranger got out, and Mr. Hancock drove off at such a rapid speed, that, on entering his farmyard, the horse dropped down dead. When he had driven about a quarter of a mile from the place where he had dropped his whip, two pistols were fired at him, both of which fortunately missed. In the gig the stranger left a basket, which was found to contain a large carving-knife and a brace of loaded pistols.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST AN ENGINEER.—On Friday week an inquest was held at Tipton, Staffordshire, on the body of a boy about fourteen years of age, who was killed by the explosion of a boiler at the ironworks of Mr. Thomas Morris, Park-lane, Tipton. One of the boilers blew up, and the deceased, who was near at the time, was dreadfully scalded and burnt, and blown into the canal by the force of the explosion. He got out of the canal, but afterwards died of the injuries he had received. It was proved at the inquest, that the boiler must have become empty and red hot, in consequence of neglect by the engineer. It was also proved that he was absent from the engine when the explosion took place, and that it would not have happened if he had used common care, and attended to the buoy of the engine. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the engineer was committed for trial.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BATH.—A very destructive fire, unhappily attended with fatal consequences, took place at Bath on Monday, at the Horse and Jockey public-house, in the occupation of Mr. Kilson, in Barton-street, Queen-square. Mrs. Ann Cross, a bedridden old lady, 78 years of

age, was lying in a helpless state in bed in a front room on the first floor. One of the servants made two attempts to save the unfortunate creature, which proving unsuccessful, workman, by the means of a ladder, entered the room by the window. He succeeded, after much difficulty, in getting the afflicted woman out of bed, but owing to her great corpulence he was unable to lift her from the ground, and finding that the floor was giving way underneath him, he was forced to leave her and make a hasty retreat by the window. In a few minutes afterwards the fire gained the room, when her cries were distinctly heard—"Oh save me, oh save me," which created the deepest sensation. The flames continued to rage with unabated fury, and in less than an hour the whole building was consumed. In the course of the day the burnt remains of the poor sufferer were collected. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SCOTLAND.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—INSTALLATION OF THE LATE LORD ADVOCATE AS LORD RECTOR.—The installation of the Lord Rector, Andrew Rutherford, Esq., took place in the Common Hall of the College, on Saturday, in presence of the professors, students, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Seated beside the professors were Lords Cockburn, Fullerton, and Ivory; Sheriff Alison, and the Lord Provost. In the absence of the Rev. Principal Macfarlan, Professor Hill opened the proceedings with prayer. The usual oaths were then administered to the Lord Rector. The speech of Mr. Rutherford was characterised by little worthy of note. The learned gentleman referred to the tests in the Universities, and regretted that these were not abolished in all the Universities of Scotland, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the students not to live in vain, but to leave some memorial of good to those who should live after them.

ESTABLISHED PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.—A meeting of the Presbytery was held on Monday for the purpose of hearing proof, and giving judgment, in the case of the Rev. Mr. Nisbet, charged with having, upon particular occasions, been discovered under the influence of intoxicating liquors. He was found guilty, by a majority of eight to three, upon the twelfth charge, which referred to his having been in the Black Bull of Glasgow, upon a particular occasion, and by his own confession there became the worse for liquor. Dr. Muir, who made the counter motion, craving a verdict of guilty on four of the charges levelled upon, protested against this decision. Dr. Hill then moved, and was seconded, that Mr. Nisbet be suspended from the work of the ministry for three months, and that the Moderator, in pronouncing the judgment of the Court, be empowered to address Mr. Nisbet in the language of persuasion. Dr. Muir moved as an amendment that the term of suspension be six instead of three months; but, upon the votes being taken, the former motion was carried by a majority of seven to four. The Moderator then pronounced the judgment of the Court.

IRELAND.

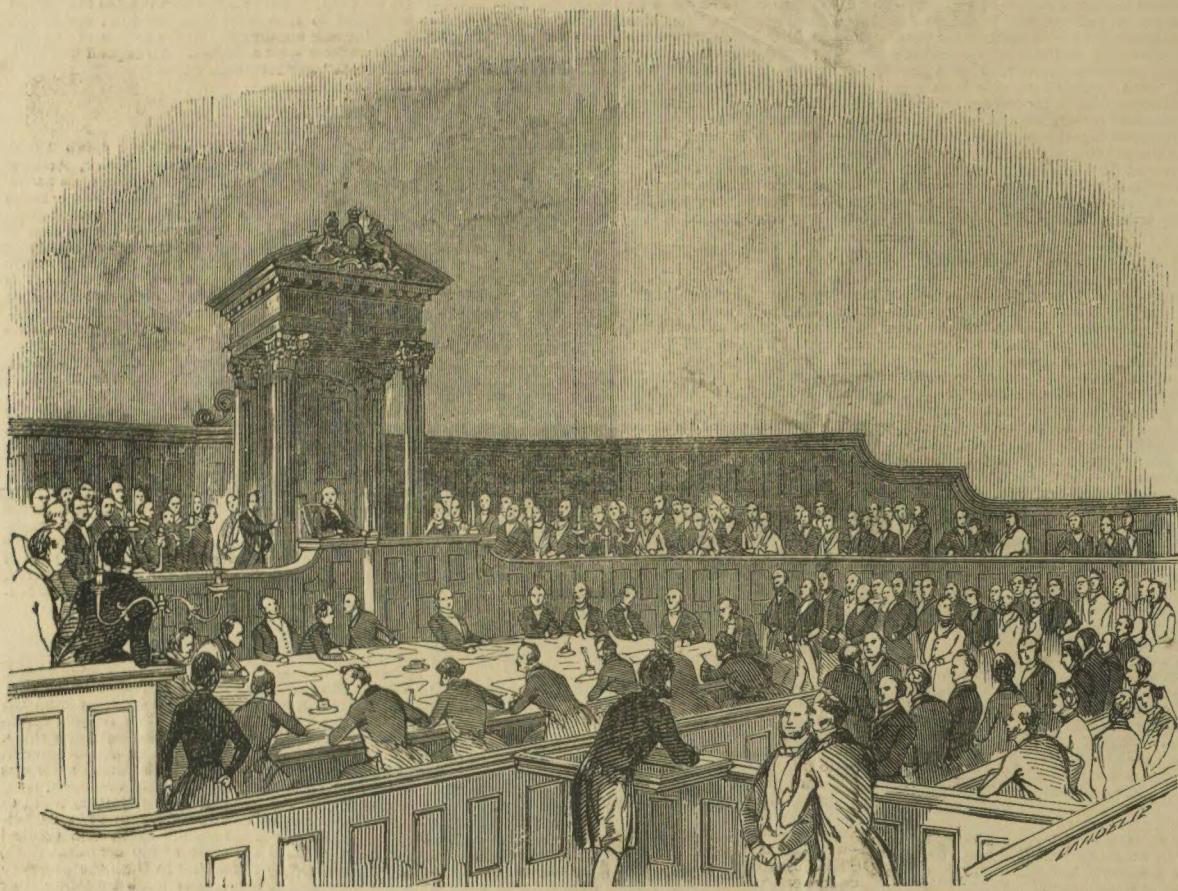
SCRIPT FROM THE SEE OF ROME.—The Dublin papers contain a letter from Dr. Croally to Mr. O'Connell, in which he incloses a brief from the Papal See, addressed to the Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland, deprecating ecclesiastical connexion with the recent political agitation there. We subjoin a translation of the most interesting portion of this document. It says:—"It will be assuredly in your grace's recollection that a letter was forwarded to you from this sacred congregation on the 12th of March, 1839, strongly urging your grace, on the part of our holy father Gregory XVI., to whom it had been represented that one or two prelates and some ecclesiastics of that kingdom had mixed themselves up too much with political affairs, and had harangued the people on the state of the commonwealth, should such report prove correct, carefully to suggest to them the propriety of altering their conduct, and adopting a demeanour more becoming their sacred ministry. Undoubtedly, the sacred congregation trusts that you have used every means in your power, and all that earnestness which the importance of the matter required, and which your devotedness to the Apostolic See led to expect; nevertheless, that the desired result has not followed your earnest efforts is apparent, particularly from the public journals of those countries where speeches are published as spoken of late by some members of the clerical, some even of the Episcopal, order, both at meetings and at banquets, nay, even in temples of God, before a concourse of people; which speeches, if correctly reported, are far from showing that the speakers are, as they ought to be, exclusively devoted to the salvation of souls, the good of religion, and the honour of God, and consequently, utterly adverse from the pursuits of political faction and the tumults of the world. It is not to be concealed that such results have been most distressing to this sacred congregation, and to his Holiness himself, because they tend to the detriment and disgrace of the universal church; and they create a feeling specifically prejudicial to the Holy See itself, inasmuch as it would seem to be unmindful or imparting salutary counsels to the clergy in question, or was favourable to the views and projects above described, or connived in, at their promulgation; and in reality, your Grace is not, perhaps, aware that such complaints, or rather accusations, have actually found utterance, as by the Holy See, by said experience, can sorrowfully attest. And for these motives the sacred congregation hastens, at the command of his Holiness himself, to address you again on this most important subject." The document, in conclusion, urges those in holy orders to abstain from mixing themselves up with secular affairs. It is dated from the Palace of the Propaganda, Rome, Oct. 15, 1844.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—A document has been published emanating from nine out of the fourteen Bishops still remaining to "the United Church of England and Ireland," deprecating the so-called system of "national education," and stating the reasons that influence their opposition to it, and induce them to seek the co-operation of their clergy and people. The prelates who sign this paper are his Grace the Lord Primate, the Bishop of Kildare, the Bishop of Clogher, the Bishop of Kilmore, the Bishop of Down and Connor, the Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, the Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert, the Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, the Bishop of Cashel and Waterford. Those whose names do not appear are the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Limerick, the Bishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Derry; and of these the Bishop of Limerick is resident abroad, in consequence of ill health.

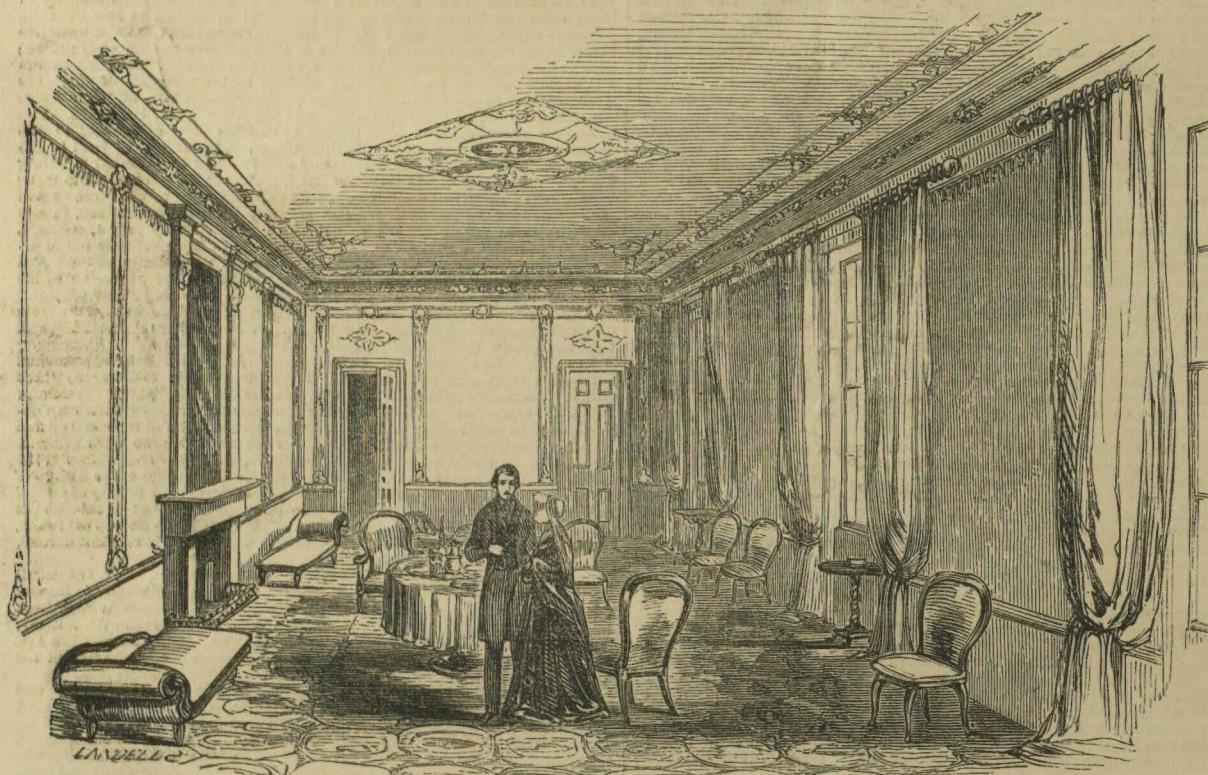
THE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS ACT.—A monitory letter from Mr. O'Connell deludes the columns of the Irish papers. It is addressed to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, and is partly devoted to arguments in opposition to those contained in the pastoral letter of the Most Reverend Dr. Murray, one of the Roman Catholic Prelates appointed Commissioners under the Act. The rest consists of Mr. O'Connell's own reasons for disapproving of the measure. The name of these reasons is legion.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of this body on Monday was not marked by any incident of particular consequence. Mr. J. Reilly took occasion to address the meeting upon the Papal Rescript above alluded to. The Ministers of England, he said, were sworn to hold no communication with Rome, and yet in the face of that oath negotiations had taken place. Why had this intercourse taken place? Because everything which had been tried for the purpose of suppressing Repeal—projected massacres and legal quibbles, had been attended with the most signal discomfiture, and the Pontiff of Rome, as a last resource, was called in as an auxiliary of the attempt to extinguish the flame of nationality in Ireland. (Cheers). Upon the solicitation of the Emperor of Russia the Pope had interfered in the affairs of Poland when it was sought to crush liberty in that country, and the reward of that interference was, that the Catholic priesthood in Poland and in Russia were treated with the utmost harshness. (Hear, hear). How was the Pope induced to interfere in the temporal affairs of Ireland? Was it by fair argument? No such thing. The Ministers who could break their oaths to their Sovereign would not hesitate to tell lies to the Pope. (Hear, hear). Whether he was influenced by threats, by cajolery, or

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, AT STOWE.



COUNTY MEETING AT AYLESBURY, TO ADDRESS HER MAJESTY.



THE RECEPTION-ROOM, AT THE WOLVERTON STATION.



ARCH AT WICKEN.

The visits of Her Majesty to her subjects, although not made with any "pomp or circumstance," are looked to with great interest by the whole nation, and we are sure our readers will consider every incident connected with the Royal progress upon the present occasion worth recording. We therefore supply a full account of the circumstances attendant upon the visit of Her Majesty and her Royal Consort to the Duke of Buckingham's magnificent seat at Stowe.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal suite, left Windsor Castle at a quarter before eleven on Wednesday morning, in three carriages and four, for the Slough station of the Great Western Railway. Her Majesty was attended by the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Kerr, and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse. Major-General Wemyss, Clerk Marshal, and the Equerry, Colonel Bouvierie. Mr. George Edward Anson was also in attendance on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The special train being in readiness to convey her Majesty to town, was at once set in motion, and arrived at the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway at twenty-five minutes after eleven. Her Majesty having expressed her intention to avail herself of the opportunity which was offered, by her passage through town, to pay a brief visit to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, gave orders that the troop of the 17th Lancers, which was in readiness to escort her Majesty, should trot on to the Euston-square terminus, whilst her Majesty and the Prince, in a travelling chariot and four, followed by his Royal Highness's attendants, Major-General Wemyss and Colonel Bouvierie, in another carriage and four, proceeded to Cambridge House. The Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Kerr, and Lord Jersey, proceeded direct to the Euston-square terminus, in order to be ready to receive the Queen on her arrival.

Her Majesty and the Prince were received at Cambridge House by their illustrious relatives, and her Majesty was forthwith conducted to the apartments of the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. After remaining for nearly twenty minutes at Cambridge House, her Majesty entered her carriage amidst the loyal greetings of a large crowd which had collected in Piccadilly, and then drove rapidly to the Euston square terminus, where the troop of the 17th Lancers was drawn up in the court-yard, and saluted the Queen on her arrival. Her Majesty was received at the terminus by the Chairman of the Birmingham Railway Company, George Carr Glynn, Esq., and Mr. J. B. Boothby, Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, Mr. Thomas Young, Mr. J. Lewis Prevost, directors; Mr. R. Creed, the Secretary; and the Superintendent of the Company, H. P. Bruyères, Esq. These gentlemen had the honour of conducting their Sovereign to the elegant apartments which have been furnished, with such taste and profuse splendour, for the reception of her Majesty when she visits any portion of that large tract of her dominions which is traversed by the Birmingham Railway. Her Majesty declined to take any refreshment, and, as every preparation had been made, no further detention was necessary, and her Majesty was then conducted to the state-carriage, in which her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert alone, and, as on the occasion of the Royal visit to the Marquis of Exeter at Burghley, no members of the Royal suite travelled in this magnificent vehicle. Major-General Wemyss and Lieut.-Colonel Bouvierie occupied a *coupé* immediately behind the state-carriage, and the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Kerr, and the Earl of Jersey, rode in a carriage of very superior accommodation, which has been built by the company for the conveyance of passengers of high rank and distinction.

It is almost unnecessary to say that her Majesty and her illustrious consort were received all along the line of railway between London and Wolverton with those demonstrations of enthusiasm which have accompanied their progress on former occasions by the same route. At all the intermediate stations, and at many other points on the way, great numbers of persons were assembled, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, who cheered the royal travellers warmly as they passed.

ARRIVAL AT THE WOLVERTON STATION.
At the Wolverton Station some preparation had been made for the reception of her Majesty and the Prince. They had on a former occasion stopped for refreshment at this station, but the accommodation provided for them was on the side of the "down" line. The road to Buckingham, however, commences on the other side of the railway, under which it passes at a short distance beyond the station. This rendered it necessary that preparation should be made on the side of the "up" line. For some time past Mr. Crace has been engaged in decorating two rooms in particular, one on the ground floor and one above, for the purpose, and they have been fitted up in a style of great elegance.

The apartment, on the first floor, provided for Her Majesty and the Prince, is shown in the annexed Engraving.

The special train arrived at Wolverton at ten minutes to two o'clock. As it slowly moved up to the station, her Majesty was received with loud cheers by the spectators. A company of the Buckinghamshire militia were drawn up on the platform on one side of the entrance to her Majesty's apartment, and on the other side two squadrons of the Bucks Yeomanry, dismounted, were posted.

Her Majesty, the Prince, and their suite having alighted, proceeded, attended by the Marquis of Chandos, and some of the officers of the railway, to the apartments prepared for their use. The rooms provided for her Majesty and the Prince were on the first floor, those for the suite were on the ground floor. In each refreshments were provided.

After the lapse of about twenty minutes, it was intimated that the Royal travellers were ready to proceed, and almost immediately after they entered the carriages, which had been drawn up at the back of the station. Here a body of the Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Major Lucas, was drawn up, being the first of the troops appointed to escort her Majesty to Stowe.

As the carriages, preceded by the outriders, and escorted by the Yeomanry, swept at a rapid pace along the road which skirts the railway for a short distance, and then passes under it towards Stratford, the cheers of the people, who had assembled in great numbers to welcome her Majesty, were most enthusiastic.

The distance from Wolverton to Stony Stratford is about three miles. At almost every point on the way people were collected, some on foot and many in vehicles of various kinds, who loudly cheered as the carriages passed. There were two triumphal arches between Wolverton and Stratford. There were in the town of Stony Stratford altogether five triumphal arches, some larger and handsomer than the others, but all proving the loyalty and liberality of those who had gone to the trouble and expense of erecting them. The first of them was nearly opposite the house and grounds of Mr. Harrison, at a short distance from the entrance of the town. The others were at different points in the town, and there was one at the extreme end, on the Buckingham side. The first arch in the town was inscribed, "Hail Victoria," and the third bore the inscription, "God bless the Queen." Besides these arches, many of the houses were decorated with evergreens, and hung with flags; and the houses, and also the footway on either side, were lined with people (among whom were the Friendly Societies, with their badges and flags), who cheered her Majesty very heartily as she passed. The long street which forms the town presented a most brilliant and animated appearance. At a distance of about a mile from the town the Royal carriages were stopped by some slight derangement of the traces of the Queen's carriage. It was immediately remedied, and after the lapse of a few moments the *cortège* passed on.

At Wicken, near Stony Stratford, a picturesque triple arch was erected: it was so placed as to command, through the centre arch, a view of the Cranley Oak, a tree well known in these parts for at least 300 years. Here was a tent, decorated with flags, and a band of music, and the village Club. This Association was named "The Victoria Club" in honour of Her Majesty; it was established some years since, with strict regard to the best interests of the agricultural labourer; and to its rules, the Queen, then Princess Victoria, allowed her name to be attached. The school children, many of whom are members of the Club, were placed on a raised platform; each bore a staff and a medal; on the latter is a profile of Her Majesty, and on the reverse,

Father of Mercies,
Hear a Nation's prayer;
Protect our Queen,
With thine Almighty care.

At Dunsanger there was a triumphal arch, and the villagers, who were assembled on the road side, cheered as the Royal *cortège* passed. There was here a rustic band, and the appearance of the green covered with people was very animated and picturesque.

Farther on, about four miles from Buckingham, opposite Colonel Pennant's seat, there was another arch, and here also many persons were assembled. Waggon inscribed "Albert and Alfred," and filled with people bearing flags, were by the way-side. There was also a band. At a part of the road called Leckhamstead-turn, a little further on, there was a very handsome arch, formed of evergreens and fir, inscribed "God save the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family." It is the boundary of the property of the Duke of Buckingham in this direction. It is almost unnecessary to say, therefore, that many persons, particularly equestrians, were collected here, many of them tenants of the Duke. They gave her Majesty a most hearty reception on her entrance within the district of which her noble host is the chief owner.

At Hyde-lane-farm, and at Maids' Morton, places of some local importance, there were also triumphal arches.

As the Royal *cortège* approached to within about half a mile of Buckingham the horses were changed, and at this point the Royal outriders were replaced by two outriders in the Duke's livery.

From the hill, just beyond where the road winds round, the town of Buckingham looks pretty and almost picturesque. On the present occasion it presented a scene of great animation and gaiety. Men in white smock frocks stood by the road-side holding flags bearing inscriptions, and the members of the different Friendly Societies wearing badges, who bore flags, some of them very handsome, and bearing Royal inscriptions. The view presented by all these, with the masses of people, the cheering, and the music of the bands that were stationed on the road-side, was one of unusual life and animation. A little further on the first arch of the town of Buckingham was seen. The Royal party here proceeded at a slow pace, and were greeted with deafening cheers. The arch bore the inscription, "Hail beloved Queen!" (See the Engraving.)

Her Majesty passed under this arch at a quarter to three.

HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION AT BUCKINGHAM.

Long before daybreak the church bells of this loyal and ancient town pealed forth their most joyous strains, as if to congratulate the inhabitants on the honour they were about to receive in the presence of her Majesty, and, as soon as day dawned, the shrill note of the bugle was heard summoning from their beds the gallant band of the Bucks Yeomanry, quartered in the town, and warning them to prepare for their appointed duties. At the same time the preparations (which, however, in many instances, the night had not interrupted) were generally resumed. The streets began to assume the most gay and festive appearance. The handsome castellated arch at the boundary of the town was surmounted by a large crown composed of flowers and evergreens, profusely decorated with flowers, flags, and streamers of various colours and devices, and bearing on its ample front the inscription, "Hail, beloved Queen!" the unanimous sentiment of the town's loyal inhabitants. The houses in the North end were one and all decorated with flowers, flags, and evergreens, and generally with lamps and devices prepared for the illumination in the evening. Even the town gaol, which here frowns upon the passenger, had relaxed something of its wonted severity of aspect, and exhibited flags and union jacks at each corner.

Near the gaol a handsome and commodious stand was erected for the accommodation of the charity children, of whom about 1800 were assembled to witness the arrival of her Majesty. This, likewise, was decorated with evergreens and flags, and bore on the front a handsome crown, formed of variegated lamps, with the device "V. A." beside it, and on one side the inscription, "Welcome Queen Victoria to the Town of Buckingham," and on the other, "God bless Queen Victoria."

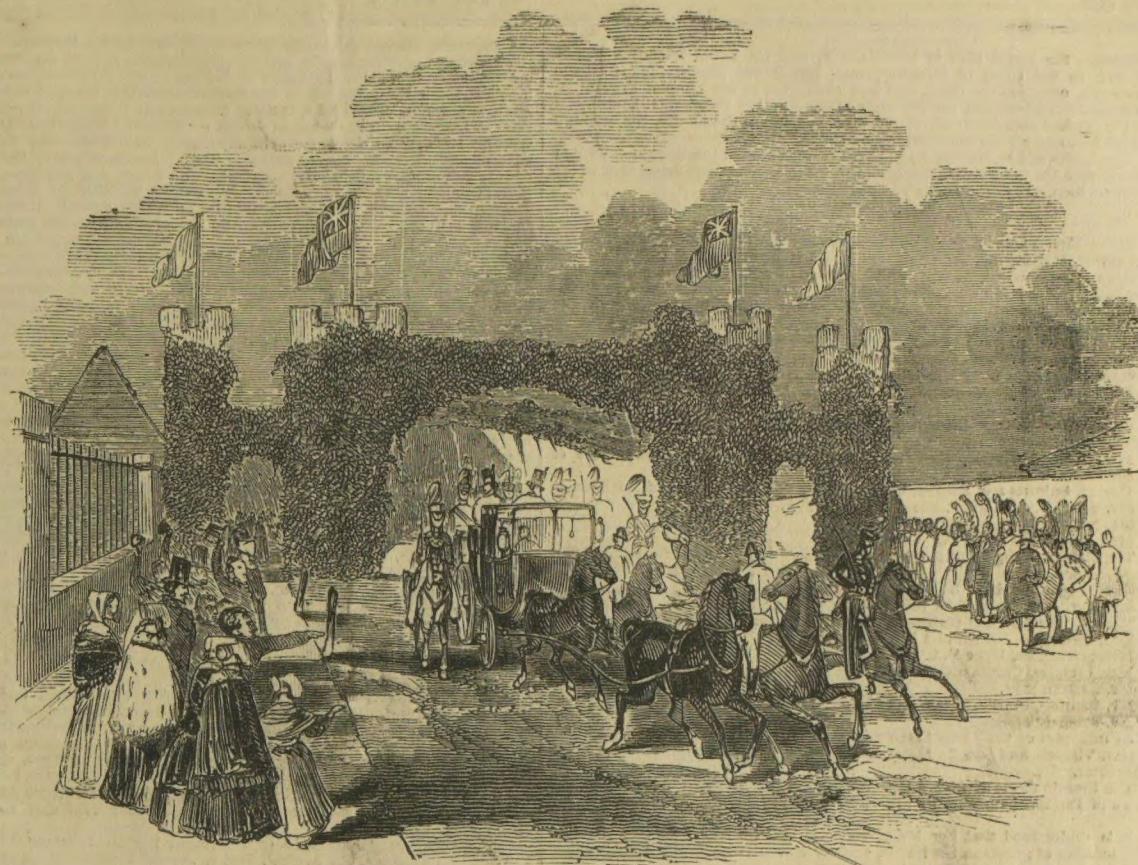
In the Market-square was erected another triumphal arch, composed, like the others, of evergreens, and adorned with flowers, union jacks, and flags of various descriptions. In front there was also inscribed, "Britain's Pride," in bold characters. Here, also, the houses, which are generally of a superior description to the preceding ones, were decorated with proportional splendour.

The Rev. Mr. Long's house was profusely hung with variegated lamps, forming, among others, the inscription, "God save the Queen and hers."

The doors and windows of this mansion were also elegantly decorated. Other houses near were hung with laurel and variegated lamps, with the device, "Victoria, honoured by all Nations."

The White Hart Inn, a little further up, exhibited flags on the roof and at all the windows, and variegated lamps, with the inscription, "May God pre-

serve and bless our Gracious Queen and her Royal Consort."



ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE INTO BUCKINGHAM.

The Mayor said—"May it please your Majesty to accept this mace, which I, as Mayor of this ancient and loyal borough, humbly present in dutiful submission to your Majesty's Royal prerogative and authority."

To this the Queen replied, returning the mace, "Mr. Mayor, I beg you will keep it. I am much gratified with my reception in this borough."

The large Engraving at page 40 represents this ancient ceremonial.

The cheers of the people, who filled the market-place in masses, were deafening.

The ceremony over, the Royal party passed at a slow pace round by the Town-hall—an interesting old pile of building—which was elaborately decorated with flags and evergreens, and prepared for illumination at night with inscriptions—"God save the Queen and Prince Albert," V.A.; P.A.; also two large stars and two devices in the shape of festoons, which were also to be illuminated. The front of the Town-hall, with a flag waving from the roof and many others from the windows, presented a very animated appearance.

Passing the market-place, the main street of Buckingham, with a slight ascent, turns to the right. At the corner of this turn was another triumphal arch, and beyond that on the right hand side, the "Cobham Arms" Hotel, the head-quarters of the Yeomanry, was profusely decorated and prepared for illumination at night. On either side of the way the houses were adorned with devices, flags, evergreens, &c. Among these were two large houses, one on the right, known as the house where Charles II. slept when he visited Stowe, and one on the left, where Oliver Cromwell also slept when he made a visitation in these parts. At a few yards further on there was another arch and three platforms, tastefully ornamented, filled with spectators of both sexes, who cheered her Majesty most enthusiastically as she passed.

The Royal cortège went through the town at a foot pace, headed by the procession formed to receive her Majesty, in the following order:

Detachment of Yeomanry.

Superintendent of Borough Police.

Six Special Constables.

Six Special Constables.

The Band.

The Gentry and Clergy of the County (two and two).

The Inhabitants of Buckingham (two and two).

Officers of the Corporation.

Sir Thomas Fremantle and Sir John Chetwode, Members for the Borough.

Mr. Caledon G. Dupre, M.P. for the County, and Sir Harry Varney.

The Town Council (two and two).

The Aldermen (two and two).

The Borough Magistrates.

Clerk of the Peace.

Policeman.

Policeman.

Cushion Bearer.

Policeman.

Mace Bearer.

Policeman.

Town Clerk.

Chaplain.

The Mayor.

Her Majesty's Carriage, succeeded by another Royal Carriage containing the Members of the Suite,

Clerk of the Peace.

Policeman.

Cushion Bearer.

Mace Bearer.

Policeman.

Town Clerk.

The Mayor.

Chaplain.

The Aldermen (two and two).

The Procession being closed by the Lodges of various Local Societies.

It is scarcely necessary to add that her Majesty's reception as she passed through the town was most enthusiastic. The loyalty of the people was exhibited in every possible manner, and both her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert acknowledged the same most cordially.

The second Engraving at page 40 shows the Royal party quitting the town.

THE ARRIVAL AT STOWE.

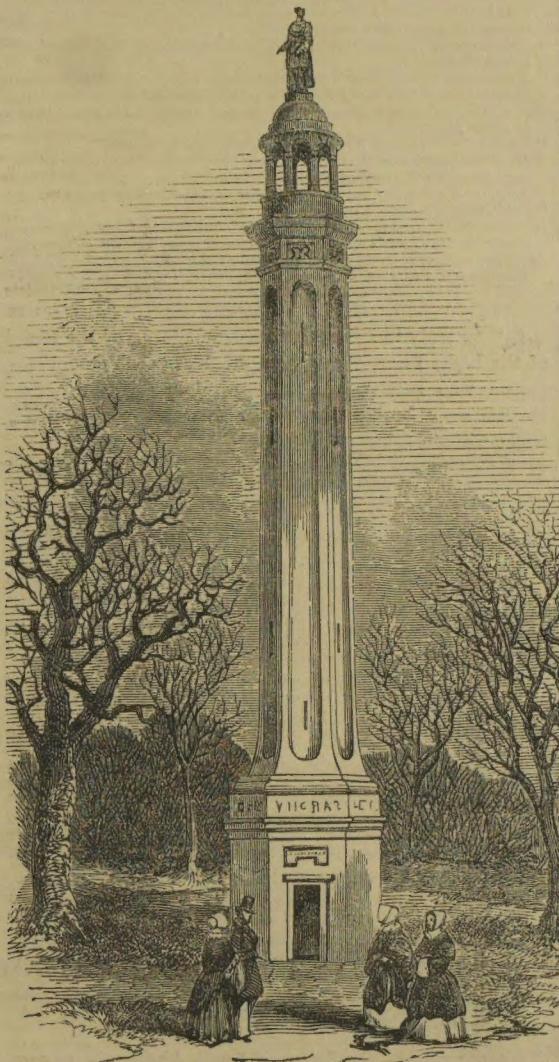
On entering his grace's domain, her Majesty was greeted by a Royal salute fired by the party of Bucks Artillery Yeomanry there stationed. Near the mansion the road was lined by between 400 and 500 of his grace's tenantry

on horseback, all of whom wore scarlet rosettes, and received her Majesty with the most enthusiastic cheers. Before the garden front of the mansion were assembled about 500 labourers employed in the several parishes belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, all of whom wore their best smock-frocks, and had in their hats green ribands, inscribed "God save the Queen." These were all arranged in the simicircle formed by the pavilion in this front of the mansion. The centre was occupied by the 4th troop of the Bucks Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Robarts, who will constitute her Majesty's guard of honour during her visit. The Royal salute which announced her Majesty's arrival on the domain being heard at Stowe, the Royal standard was immediately hoisted on the mansion. At length the Royal cortège arrived, and the Bucks Yeomanry, which preceded it, having instantly joined, Captain Robarts' troop fell in with them in the most efficient and soldierlike manner, and presented arms. At the same time the Bucks Yeomanry band, stationed in front of the house, struck up "God save the Queen," and a tremendous shout of welcome was given by the assembled tenantry and labourers.

On alighting, her Majesty and her Royal Consort were received at the steps leading to the house by the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, the Lady Anna Grenville, and other members of his grace's family. Her Majesty and the Prince shook hands cordially with their noble hosts, who immediately ushered them into the marble saloon, where her Majesty received and shook hands with the rest of his grace's family and several of his distinguished visitors. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and in the best spirits. Her Majesty wore a black velvet dress and tunic, and a white silk bonnet with lilac flowers. Prince Albert was dressed in plain black clothes. Before proceeding to her private apartments her Majesty expressed to his grace a desire to witness the interesting spectacle afforded by the presence and arrangement of the yeomanry and labourers in front of the mansion, and was accordingly attended by the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham to the corridor of the pavilion for that purpose; and truly her Majesty could scarcely have witnessed a more interesting spectacle, or had met with a reception more grateful to her feelings than when these fine fellows (as if their voices were re-invigorated by the Royal presence) again commenced shouting and waving their hats enthusiastically, to demonstrate their unswerving attachment to their Sovereign. Her Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledged their loyalty in the most condescending manner, and then returned to the house and retired to their apartments. Immediately afterwards his grace's tenantry returned to Buckingham, where a handsome dinner was provided for them at the duke's expense, under the superintendence of Mr. Beard, his grace's land steward. The labourers afterwards dispersed, and proceeded to their respective parishes, in each of which a substantial repast was likewise provided for them by his grace's liberality. In addition to this, each man received a crown from his grace, which thereby enabled them to enjoy the presence of their Sovereign without suffering any loss from the consequent cessation of their daily labour.

The dinner-party consisted, besides her Majesty and the Prince, of the Duchess of Buckingham, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord and Lady Delawarr, Lord and Lady Jersey, the Marchioness of Douro, Lord Nugent, Lord and Lady Orkney, Lady Peel, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, Miss Kerr, Lady Mary West, Lady Clementina Villiers, Lady Anna Grenville, the Marquis of Chandos, the Marquis of Breadalbane, General Wemyss, Colonel Bouvier, Sir James Graham, Dr. Buckland, Captain Carrington, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Smith (the Duke's librarian), Lord and Lady Southampton, Sir Thomas Aubrey, and Mr. and Mrs. Robarts.

A public dinner took place in the evening at the Cobham Arms Hotel, to



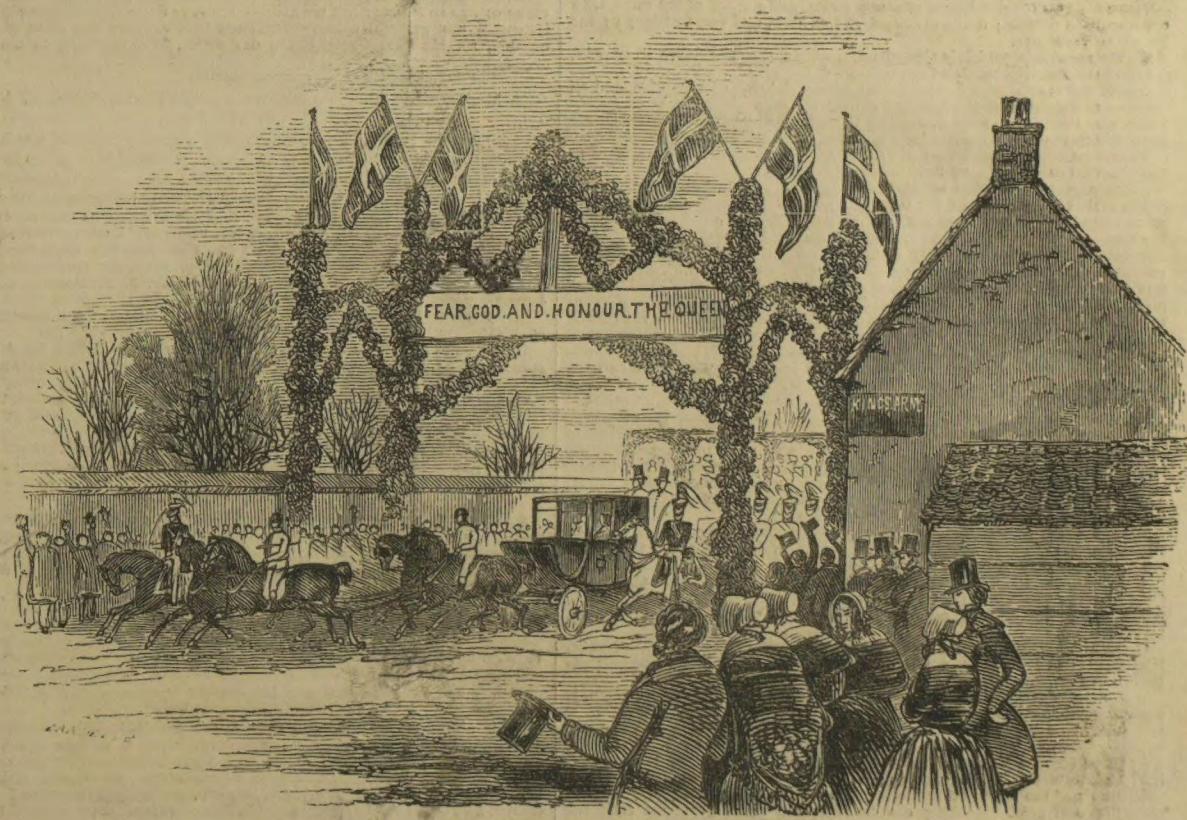
LORD COBHAM'S PILLAR, AT STOWE.

At the Guildhall great preparations had been made to do honour to this great occasion. The Royal standard was hoisted on the roof, and floated majestically over the building. Flowers, too, and evergreens, were wreathed around the principal entrance and the windows, and in front of the building was hung in variegated lamps the words "God save the Queen and the Prince," with a splendid crown and stars, and "V.R." and "P.A." as devices. At West-street was another beautiful arch, decorated in a similar manner to the preceding ones, and surmounted with a handsome crown of evergreens and flowers. This also bore the inscription "Long Live the Queen." In Hyde-lane, scaffolding was erected, and beautifully decorated, which was occupied by spectators, who consisted chiefly of the élite of the town and its vicinity. At New Inn there was also another triumphal arch, bearing the family banners, after which the visitor came to the beautiful Corinthian arch, on which was hoisted a handsome flag bearing the Buckingham arms, and might see before him the garden front of the magnificent mansion.

But the spectacle at Buckingham was not confined to triumphal arches and decorated mansions; its streets, at an early hour, were filled with persons hurrying to and fro in the work of preparation. Bands of rustics in their holiday attire came flocking in, and began to amuse themselves by gazing wonderingly around them. The fine and many fellows who compose the Bucks Yeomanry began to appear in the picturesque and handsome costume of their regiment. Bands of music stationed here and there ever and anon struck up their liveliest strains. Special constables, with their formidable staves, and cards in their hats, assembled at the gaol, each looking as if upon his single exertions depended, for that day at least, the peace of our Sovereign Lady; and here, also, were crowds of little boys, who gave open testimony that they were resolved to break it, at least as far as it could be done by the discordant notes of their most loyal voices.

About noon, the Mayor, Henry Smith, Esq., with the Aldermen, Common Council, and gentry of the town, assembled at the Guildhall, and also a great number of the principal inhabitants. At noon, also, all shops and offices were closed, and business of every kind was suspended. At the same time all the streets and other thoroughfares communicating with the line of procession were closed, and no vehicles or horsemen allowed to remain in them. About three o'clock the public procession intended to escort her Majesty through the town was formed, and proceeded to the triumphal arch at the boundary of the town to meet her Majesty. The Mayor and Corporation were attired in their official robes, and were attended by their officers, bearing the mace, sword, and other official insignia. The clergy also wore their robes, and each gentleman in the procession wore a scarlet rosette. The members of the various benevolent and other societies also wore their respective decorations.

In the market-place the ceremony of delivering up the corporate insignia of the town was performed. The Mayor, Mr. Henry Smith, advanced to the carriage in which her Majesty and the Prince were, and tendered to the Queen the mace on a cushion.



ARCH IN BUCKINGHAM.

celebrate the Royal visit of her Majesty, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to the town of Buckingham. Mr. Henry Smith, Mayor of the borough, occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir Thomas Fremantle, and Sir John Chetwode, the Borough Members; Mr. Caledon G. Dupre, one of the County Members; Sir Harry Verney, Captain Fremantle, the Borough Aldermen, and all the principal residents in the town.

The health of her Majesty and the other members of the Royal family was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, the same compliment being paid to the various members of the house of Grenville.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Stowe House was brilliantly illuminated in front of the north wing, on the portico over the grand entrance, with the words "God save the Queen" on a large tableau, encircled with crimson lamps. On the right and left wing the initials of her Majesty and Prince Albert, "V. R. and P. A.", encircled with laurels, and headed with a large regal crown—an extensive and splendid design—one large tableau.

At Buckingham the principal designs were:

Mr. Smith (the Mayor), large Crown and V. A.

Rev. J. L. Long, large Crown, and "God save the Queen and Hers."

Mr. Hearn, large Crown, encircled with laurels, V. A., two Stars, and festoons.

Captain Dews, large Crown and Star, and the portico, with columns in front.

Mr. Swain, Cobham Arms Inn, Crown and Star, V. A., and plume of feathers.

Messrs. Salmon and Haslop, Crown, V. A., and two plumes of feathers.

Mr. King, Vivat Regina, large Star, and P.A.

Mr. Nelson, large Star and V.A.

Mrs. Gray, Star and V.A.

The officers of the Yeomanry Bucks Hussars illuminated the left wing of the Cobham Arms Inn (their mess-room), with a large Crown and V.A., encircled with the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle.

Mr. Harrison, White Hart Inn, Crown, V.A., and Plume.

Messrs. Bradford and Harrison, Crown, V.A., and two Stars.

Mrs. Smithson, Crown and V.A.

Misses Thomas, large V.A.

Mrs. Chaplin, Crown and Festoons.

Mr. Seaton, Star.

Mr. Bennett, Star.

Mr. Freeman, Star.

In one part of the town there appeared in gigantic letters, "God bless Queen Victoria and hers." Many of the houses bore inscriptions of a loyal character.

The illuminations at Stowe House, and the majority of the houses in the town of Buckingham were by Mr. Heintz, of Great Portland-street.

It is understood that her Majesty's visit will be comparatively private, The number of guests in the house, exclusive of the family of the noble host, will not exceed twenty-four or twenty-five.

It is intended to present the following address from the inhabitants of Buckingham to her Majesty and Prince Albert:

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of the borough of Buckingham.

"May it please your Majesty—We, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, most gratefully avail ourselves of your Majesty's auspicious presence amongst us to offer the expression of devoted loyalty and attachment which we at all times feel towards your Majesty.

"We trust your Majesty will believe that any expressions we might use would very inadequately convey the deep sense we entertain of your Majesty's gracious condescension in thus adding your Majesty's name to those of your Royal predecessors and other august personages who have visited this ancient and loyal borough.

"We most earnestly pray that, under the protection of Divine Providence, continued and increased blessings may be shed upon your Majesty's Royal Consort—that your Majesty's reign may be distinguished by the glory and undisturbed prosperity of this great country; and that your Majesty may be visited with every personal and domestic blessing, and long preserved for the especial benefit and happiness of these realms.

"Given under the common seal of the said borough, the 15th day of January, in the eighth year of her Majesty's reign."

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

"The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of the Borough of Buckingham.

"May it please your Royal Highness—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of this ancient and loyal borough, most joyfully tender to your Royal Highness our profound respect, and hail with the most heartfelt pleasure your Royal Highness's appearance amongst us. The intimate ties which unite your Royal Highness with the happiness of our beloved Queen, and the future prosperity of the nation, cannot but call forth our most earnest prayers for your Royal Highness's welfare, and we trust that your Royal Highness may receive every blessing which Divine Providence can bestow, and may long continue to be an ornament to these realms.

"Given under the common seal of the said borough, the 15th day of January, in the eighth year of her Majesty's reign."

THE MANSION OF STOWE.

Upon the present occasion a description of the noble and splendid residence of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham will, no doubt, be acceptable to our readers. The mansion of Stowe is of vast dimensions and noble construction. The principal rooms form one long suite, opening into each other, and crowded with the most gorgeous fittings, and articles of taste, richness and luxury. The suite of apartments especially dedicated for the service of her Majesty are on the eastern side of the mansion. They consist chiefly of the rooms called the Rembrandt-room, the breakfast and small dining parlour, the ante-library, the library, the music-room, the state drawing-room, the state dining-room, the state dressing room, the state bed-chamber and the state closet. The room appropriated for the Royal bed-room is the Rembrandt-room, so called from its celebrated collection of the works of that great master. Besides these, and among the many other things equally worthy of notice, are the curtains and covers of the chairs and sofas of China silk, worked in silver on a yellow ground. In the centre of the ceiling is a painting by Valdre, of Venus at her toilet. The furniture of this room is principally of marqueterie. Two very magnificent cabinets, with drawers and secret springs, are elaborately inlaid with ivory, mother-of-pearl, and coloured woods, representing landscapes, figures, birds, &c.; they are mounted in ormolu, and in the centre of one of them is a beautiful chasing in silver gilt, of a bacchanalian subject.

There are two other cabinets of marqueterie, and a clock of the same, with ornaments in ormolu; it stands about 10 feet high, and was formerly in the Palace at Versailles.

The sofa-table, which is also of marqueterie, are candelabra in ormolu, and an inkstand with miniature mosaics.

One of the carved and gilt tables has a beautiful slab of malachite, and on others are *dejeunes* of old Dresden china; the chimney piece is of Italian white and variegated marble, and on it, and in other parts of the room, are some specimens of elaborately painted vases, &c., in Worcester porcelain.

The magnificent carved and gilt frame which encloses the glass between the windows came from the Doge's Palace at Venice.

In the angles of the room are carved and gilt tripod stands for lights, &c.

The state bedroom, where the royal visitors will repose, is a noble room, of great height, and solemn yet not sombre hue. The state bed is, we believe, the same as was constructed in 1737 for Frederick, Prince of Wales, and was occupied in 1805 by his Majesty George the Fourth. The pillars at each corner of this unique and gorgeous bed are fluted and richly gilt, and support a crimson canopy elaborately carved and burnished with gold, and bearing a splendid gilded pine upon its apex. The hangings at the head are of crimson, and those around it of yellow silk damask. The counterpane is of satin, and bears, upon a ground chiefly of a maroon colour, embroidered flowers of exquisite device and workmanship. This room, with all the Royal apartments, is also further adorned with the richest and most magnificent carpets. In the state drawing-room the walls are yellow, the ceiling richly gilt, and from it hangs a large crystal chandelier, corresponding with girandoles of the same, placed in different parts of the room. In the centre of the chimney piece, which is of Italian white marble, is an antique tablet, in bas relief, of oriental alabaster, representing the emblems of a sacrifice to Bacchus; in the frieze are oval compartments, with fauns gazing in a fountain. The pilasters, and part of the entablature, are of porphyry. On the chimney-piece stands a clock, supported by figures, in biscuit porcelain, on a base of white statuary marble, and ormolu ornaments, made by Vulliamy.

The furniture of this room consists of very elaborately carved and gilt chairs and sofa, covered with crimson velvet, which were formerly in the Doge's Palace at Venice; from whence were also brought the magnificent frame which incloses the picture of the Sybil, by Domenichino, and the elegant pier tables which stand on each side of the fireplace, being slabs of green marble, supported by boys and dolphins, in a very bold style of carving, and richly gilt.

Opposite the sofa is a small table, supporting part of the very beautiful inlaid marble pavement, from the baths of Titus, at Rome; brought from the Marquis of Chandos.

Her Majesty's dressing-room, generally called the green drawing-room, is a gorgeous apartment, the prevailing colour of its adornments being white and gold. The walls are studded with pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools. There are precious gems by Teniers, Ostade, Cuyp, Wouvermans, &c. Then come, all opening into each other, the small library, intended for her Majesty's private drawing-room; the great library, rich with gilded volumes; and the banqueting-room. The prevailing colours of these rooms are white and gold. Nothing can be imagined more gorgeous than the general effect; the blaze of gilding is dazzling, and the profusion of articles of furniture and luxury, apparently all satin and gold, the lavish display of every species of artistic curiosity, carved in fair marble, traced on paper or canvas, or moulded in the precious metals, absolutely wearies and perplexes the senses.

Upon the walls you gaze upon pictures of world-wide renown. There is the beaming tenderness of Carlo Dolci—the faultless outlines and transparent colouring of Correggio—Raphael's divine grace and Poussin's learned combinations—the riotous flush of the somewhat earthly fancy of Rubens—the glorious portraits of Vandyke, instinct with almost breathing life—the sumptuous skies of Claude, with the templed shores of his loved Mediterranean—Cuyp, with his glowing sunsets—the drinking-boars of Teniers—and the gloomy caverns and dreary thickets of Salvator Rosa. Again, we have the tapestry of old: full of quaint pageantry—nymphs, and fauns, and monsters, and the gods of the old divinity of Greece—all mingled together in those strange phantasmagoric groupings and assemblages which flowed so readily from the fancies of old tapestry workers. And the arts and luxury of all nations and ages have been laid under contribution to furnish forth the fittings of these splendid apartments. There are carpets glowing from the looms of Persia; hangings which once adorned the marble palaces of Venetian statesmen; porcelain and quaint rich gildings and carvings, which might have graced the salles of Louis Quatorze; vases in marble and in bronze; reliques from classic Italy, recovered from ancient sepulchres and ruins; rich stuffs, spangled and glittering, the spoils of Tipper Saib, and other fallen Eastern warriors; and near them, and not contrasting unfavourably with their richness, specimens of the industry and skill in ornamental weaving of Holland and the Low Countries. All this—the mingled contents of a picture gallery and a museum—is so skillfully blended with articles of ordinary use, formed so as to be in strict keeping with the more purely artistic decorations of the apartments, make up a glorious *coup d'œil*, as rich as it is varied. The display of plate in the banqueting hall is also very magnificent. Enormous gold and silver vases, candelabra, wine coolers, cups, salvers, ewers, &c. Among these a really magnificent piece of plate, allegorical of the cause of agriculture, with delicately modelled figures, representing various rural objects, persons, and amusements. This, which stood in the middle of the table, was presented by the county of Buckingham to the Duke, as a testimonial of confidence and respect.

The Duchess's drawing-room, as it is called, with its boudoirs, and the apartments near it, are fitted up in a darker and graver style, but with the same profusion of luxury and richness.

The rooms specially allotted to Prince Albert are also extremely rich, and full of articles of artistic curiosity and value.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Her Majesty retired to rest last night about eleven o'clock, and rose at eight this morning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert breakfasted together in their private apartments, and at nine o'clock attended prayers in the family chapel. The Rev. Mr. Andrews, one of his grace's chaplains, officiated. After divine service, her Majesty and Prince Albert walked for a short time in the grounds, but, the weather not being very favourable, soon returned to the mansion. About eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert proceeded to shoot in the preserves, called Guernsey Hill and Paper Mill Spinney.

The shooting party consisted of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Buckingham, Sir R. Peel, Earl of Jersey, Marquis of Chandos, Earl Delawarr, Sir J. Graham, Mr. G. Anson, and Colonel Bouvier. Prince Albert, the Duke of Buckingham, and Sir R. Peel proceeded to the preserves in an open carriage; the rest of the distinguished party walked. The sport was of the best description. The produce in two hours only, during which it lasted, was upwards of 200 hares and 100 pheasants. Of these, it was stated, his Royal Highness Prince Albert shot 114 hares, 29 pheasants, and also a snipe. The party returned to the mansion at half-past one o'clock. His grace has ordered the game to be liberally distributed.

Towards noon, the day, which had been gloomy in the morning, became much finer, and soon afterwards the sun shone forth cheerfully. Her Majesty accordingly availed herself, after lunch, of the opportunity thus afforded of visiting the gardens near the mansion, and the various grottoes and temples which are contained in them. Among these may be mentioned the celebrated Temple of British Worthies, described by Kent, and containing busts in niches; busts, on the one side, of Pope, Sir Thomas Gresham, Ignatius Jones, Milton, Shakespeare, Locke, Newton, and Bacon; and on the other King Alfred, the Black Prince, Queen Elizabeth, King William the Third, Sir W. Raleigh, Sir F. Drake, Hampden, and Sir J. Barnard. Besides this temple there is the temple of Ancient Virtue, containing full-length statues of Lycurgus, Socrates, Homer, and Epaminondas. In another part of the grounds is the Queen's Building, originally designed by Kent, and dedicated by George Marquis of Buckingham to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte. Another temple is called the Gothic Temple, which is a large building in the style of the Moorish-Gothic, and adorned inside by a collection of old painted glass, and a great variety of armorial bearings, which are very finely executed. The tower affords a very extensive view around the country. There is also a temple sacred to Friendship, a handsome structure of the Tuscan order, containing busts in white marble of Richard Viscount Cobham, and the political party of which he was a member—viz., Frederick Prince of Wales, the Earls of Chesterfield, Westmoreland, and Marchmont; the Lords Cobham, Gower, and Bathurst; Richard Grenville, afterwards Earl Temple; William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham; and George, afterwards Lord Lyttelton. Her Majesty proceeded through the grounds on foot, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, and a party of nearly twenty of their graces' distinguished visitors.

Immediately before dinner, the addresses above alluded to were presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert by the High Sheriff of the county.

During and after dinner the band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards performed in an adjoining chamber.

The town of Buckingham still continues to display every token of festivity.

Wherever the Royal party are seen, they are enthusiastically cheered by the people.

We are, this week, compelled, by want of space, to confine our illustration to the exterior of the princely palace of Stowe. The first engraving, at page 41, shows—

The Corinthian Arch, or Gateway, to the Gardens and Park.

This magnificent structure is 60 feet high, and 60 feet wide. From thence appears the Garden Front of the mansion. The ornamented buildings in the grounds display great taste. One of the most prominent of these tributes is a Rostral Column, erected by Lord Cobham, in honour of his nephew (Captain Thomas Grenville), who was mortally wounded in an engagement between the French and the fleet of Admiral Anson. The column is surrounded by a figure of Heroic Poetry, who holds in her hand a scroll bearing—

"Non nisi grandis canto."
"Heroic deeds alone my theme."

Upon the plinth, and on the pedestal, too, are inscriptions.

Next week, we shall present to our readers several very interesting interior views of Stowe House; but we avail ourselves of the present opportunity of returning our grateful acknowledgments to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, for his kind permission to our artist, Mr. Landells, to make the requisite drawings.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO STOWE.—COUNTY MEETING AT AYLESBURY.

In anticipation of this auspicious event, a county meeting was held on Saturday last, at the County-hall, Aylesbury, pursuant to a notice issued by the High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, Mr. John Barnes, in conformity with a requisition signed by several noblemen and gentlemen of the county, for the purpose of presenting an address to her Majesty on her visit to the county. There were present on the occasion—Lord Carrington (the Lord Lieutenant), the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the High Sheriff, the Marquis of Chandos, Lord Nugent, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Sir T. Fremantle, Mr. G. Du Pre, M.P., the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, Mr. J. P. Deering, the Rev. John Harrison, and many other influential gentlemen.

The High Sheriff took the Chair, and the business of the meeting was opened by the Under Sheriff reading the requisition.

Lord Carrington (the Lord Lieutenant) then rose, and in a loyal speech proposed the Address, which, being read, was seconded by Mr. Du Pre, M.P. for the county.

Sir T. D. Aubrey moved, and the Hon. C. C. Cavendish seconded, that the High Sheriff should sign the address on behalf of the county, and present it to her Majesty.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos proposed a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, which was seconded by Sir T. F. Fremantle; and the meeting broke up.

PEN-AND-INK DRAWING.—Mr. Minasi, has just completed a most elaborate pen-and-ink copy of Wilkie's "Post-boy"; it is not, however, strictly a transcript, since Mr. Minasi has varied a few of the effects. The drawing is an oval, 4½ by 5 inches; and the very nice finish reminds one of Wollett's engraving.

We hear that Mr. Pritchard, late British Consul at Tahiti, has just sailed, as a missionary, for the populous group of the Samoas, or Navigators' Islands. This group, which comprises the islands of Upolu, Savaii, Tutuila, Manono, &c., is situated considerably to the west of the Tahitian and Society Islands, and east of the Fiji Islands. The population is about 60,000, whilst that of Tahiti and the Society Islands is only 20,000, of the Marquesas 15,000, and of the Hervey Islands 18,000.

The *Detroit Advertiser* gives some information in regard to Strongwind, one of the Ojibway Indians, who, it will be remembered,

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 19.—Septuagesima Sunday.

MONDAY, 20.—American Independence, 1776.

TUESDAY, 21.—St. Agnes.

WEDNESDAY, 22.—Mahomedan era, 1261.

THURSDAY, 23.—Full Moon.

FRIDAY, 24.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.

SATURDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Jan. 25.

| Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| M. m. 0 0 | A. m. 0 15 | M. m. 0 41 | A. m. 1 5 | M. m. 1 23 | A. m. 1 49 |

pean sense it is a national revolt, the rising of a whole people, who change a dynasty of rulers or altogether expel it. In the Mexican and other states of South America it means little more than a change of parties, and in that sense we might as well call a majority gained by the Opposition here over the Ministry, a revolution also.

While these scenes are being acted in Mexico, Texas, released from the yoke of military dictators, which is all the government she would ever have got from Mexico, is "progressing," and that favourably. The annual message of President Houston was sent in to the Texan Congress on the 5th of December. He states that the connections of the republic with the states of Europe have increased during the past year, particularly by treaties of "amity, navigation, and commerce with some of the German States." In speaking of her relations with France and America, he hints at the subject now of so much interest—her independent existence; the President has the fullest confidence in both France and England, allowing the Republic to—do just as it pleases; he says—

The Governments of Great Britain and France still maintain towards us those sentiments of friendship and good feeling which have ever marked their intercourse with us, and which it should continue to be our studious care, by every proper manifestation on our part, to strengthen and reciprocate. There is no ground to suspect that the late agitation of international questions between this Republic and that of the United States has, in any degree, abated their desire for our continued prosperity and independence, or caused them to relax their good offices to bring about the speedy and honourable adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico. That they should evince anxiety for our separate existence, and permanent independence as a nation, is not only natural, but entirely commendable. They will never require of us, I am fully assured, any sacrifice of honour or interest; and if they did, we should be quite free, as I am certain we should be ready, to refuse it.

The financial and trading affairs of Texas seem prosperous enough, the revenue equalling the expenditure; the greatest subject of complaint seems to be the defalcations of various collectors, amounting to a serious sum. It is evident that some "smart men" have been put into the office, from whose want of honesty the Government is suffering. It will be thought singular that the Message does not allude more directly and distinctly to the topic of "annexation," which just now is the question in the United States. There the President, Mr. Tyler, has sent in to the Senate copies of the instructions to Mr. King, the American Minister to France, on the subject of Texas and slavery. But what was unintelligible and obscure before, is by no means rendered lucid by these documents; the whole subject will soon be considered by Congress, where "one class of politicians seeks to bring Texas into the Union under the terms of a rejected treaty; another by rejecting a treaty that has been ratified; a third, without any terms at all; and one only by a due settlement of questions of boundary," and other matters. Thus, with the States warm in favour of the junction, and Texas saying nothing against it, though perfectly aware of the agitation, it will require more power than, we fear, the Senate possesses, to prevent the union. It is said that the planters and slave holders of the South look on the territory of Texas with a coveting eye; we have seen it alleged that the soil of the old slave states is beginning to be exhausted, and also that a slave population in contact with, or at least in reach of, the Abolitionists of the Free States, causes many apprehensions of an outbreak that could end in nothing but a servile war. For both these reasons, therefore, a territory that would enable the Slaveholders to extend their labours southward, and to place a greater distance between themselves and their northern Abolitionist neighbours, would be most acceptable to them. The notion may be more speculative than sound, rather fanciful than correct; but improbable as it appears, it has been stated as being at the bottom of the desire of America to possess itself of the new republic. It is certain the Slaveholding interest would be strengthened by it, and so far the statement has some colouring of probability. Another report may be worth noticing at the present juncture; it is, that Santa Anna has been secretly carrying on a negotiation with the United States for the annexation of Texas, on condition of his receiving a large sum of money; if this be correct, his overthrow will alter the aspect of the question considerably.

THE subscription raised as a testimony of the sense entertained by the nation of the value of the reform introduced into the Post-office by Mr. Rowland Hill, is drawing to a close. We sincerely hope its amount will bear some reasonable proportion to the benefit he has been the means of conferring on the community. It is well known that the whole of his plan has never been tried; a part of it only has been fully carried out, and that part has been wholly successful. Every Revenue return has shown a steady and gradual increase in the receipts of the Post-office. This result has been produced in the face of many predictions of failure from what are called "practical men"—that is to say, from those who hate to be impelled one step beyond the jog-trot of routine. Having such instruments to work by and through (and in Government establishments instruments are often powers also), it is a wonder that the proposer of such an extensive change has been able to effect so much. Nor should it be forgotten that he has been prevented from superintending or conducting his own plan. He was discharged from his duties at the Post-office, though his plan must be approved by the Premier, since he himself gave a donation of £10 towards the fund we are now alluding to. We hope the whole amount of it will form a gift worthy of a great nation to a great benefactor.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Foreign intelligence of the week has presented one startling item; the death of the Emperor of Russia was reported, but in so vague and unsatisfactory a manner that it was at once discredited. The news came exclusively from the Brussels papers, by way of Amsterdam, though the more direct and probable route of so important a piece of intelligence would have been by the way of Berlin to Paris. In addition to this, no notice of the event had been received at the Russian Embassies of London or Paris, which had information almost as late as the Brussels papers, leaving the Emperor in good health. Nor was any day, date, or particular of the Royal demise stated. Altogether, it had the appearance of what it was believed to be—a mere stock-jobbing rumour. The news was first published by the *Eclair*, a Brussels paper, of Tuesday, which gave the announcement in very positive terms. It was repeated by several Brussels papers, and received some confirmation from the *Handelsblad*, a Dutch paper published at Amsterdam. Although the *Handelsblad* has some official reputation, we are not disposed to place any reliance upon the truth of the report, which seems to have been circulated for some stock-jobbing purpose and this object has been partially effected, for a considerable amount of Russian stock had been sold at Amsterdam, which occasioned an unfavourable reaction in other securities. It is known that the Emperor Nicholas has for some time been indis-

posed, and this circumstance probably emboldened the speculators to circulate the rumour, the latest accounts from Berlin having given some foundation to the supposition that the malady would terminate fatally.

Upon these grounds we disbelieve the rumour entirely, and think it will turn out that it had its origin in the motive to which we have alluded.

The intelligence certainly created a great sensation in the metropolis on Thursday, and received a certain degree of credence from those who had not the means of tracing the probabilities of its truth; and as such a rumour naturally has directed the public attention to the Emperor's successor, we have had an accurate portrait of him engraved, which will be found in page 48.

It is just possible that the news may be true, but the circumstances we have stated will enable our readers to form their own judgment upon the subject.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last the unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty and the Royal Family from taking their accustomed walking and equestrian exercise in the grounds adjacent to the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert from the same cause was prevented from enjoying the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time on the terrace and in the Home-park. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken walking exercise in the forenoon. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the whole of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took an early walk this morning. In the afternoon the Queen held a Privy Council at the Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President; the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief; Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse. Some reports relative to Guernsey, &c., were submitted to her Majesty in Council, and were received.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert promenaded this afternoon in the pleasure grounds for some time. The Marchioness of Dourou relieved the Countess of Charlton in the duties of the Lady in Waiting on the Queen. The Viscount Sydney succeeded the Earl of Warwick as the Lord in Waiting on her Majesty, and Captain the Hon. Nelson Hood succeeded Captain the Hon. Arthur Duncombe as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and Prince Albert in the afternoon.

THURSDAY EVENING.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice were taken for an airing this morning in the Home Park; the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal taking equestrian exercise upon their Shetland ponies. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the infant Royal Family at the Castle this afternoon. Viscount Sydney and Captain the Hon. Nelson Hood will remain at the Castle during the absence of the Court. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will return to Windsor from Stowe on Saturday next; on which evening there will be a dinner party at the Castle. The Court will leave Windsor for Stratfieldsaye, to honour his Grace the Duke of Wellington with a visit on Monday next, proceeding, according to present arrangements, through Bracknell and Oakhampton, and thus avoiding the town of Reading.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.—The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz (the Princess Augusta of Cambridge) gave birth to a Prince on Monday, which unhappily immediately expired. The event was thus officially announced:

"Cambridge House, Jan. 13, 1845, half-past eight, A. M.

"Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz was safely delivered at half-past six o'clock this morning of a Prince, which survived its birth only a few minutes."

We are happy to state that the Grand Duchess is improving as rapidly as could be desired. The answer to inquiries at Cambridge House yesterday (Friday) morning was that the Hereditary Grand Duchess was going on most favourably. It is not expected that any further bulletin will be issued. The inquiries of the nobility and gentry have been very numerous during the week.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House on Monday, after attending the Privy Council at Windsor Castle, for Stratfieldsaye, where his Grace is expected to remain until the meeting of Parliament.

The Lord President of the Council, Lord Wharncliffe, has issued cards for a dinner to the Ministers on Wednesday next, the 22nd inst., when the ceremony of "pricking" for the Sheriffs is to take place.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Foreign-office.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWER.—On the site of the grand storehouse, or small armoury of the Tower, destroyed by the late fire, spacious barracks are to be erected. The ground has already been excavated, and the foundation commenced; the works will, therefore, be proceeded with without delay. It has been decided that the architecture shall be in strict keeping with that of the White Tower, surrounded with turrets and battlements of the same order. The length of the building will be upwards of 300 feet, and it will be capable of accommodating 800 troops. The moat is to be converted into gardens and promenades, and will be set apart for the troops. One of the most important improvements to be effected will be the formation of a new parade. Perhaps not the least advantage connected with them is, that in future the most interesting portions of the Tower, which have hitherto been closed, will be thrown open to public inspection. Amongst these, the first that demands attention is "the Bell Tower," situated immediately behind the Lieutenant's house. It was formerly a prison, and derives some celebrity from having been the place of confinement of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester (as appears from Fuller's "Church History"). It is also said to have been the place in which the Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth was lodged when imprisoned in the Tower by Queen Mary. The next place to which the public will be admitted, proceeding northward from the Bell Tower, is the Beauchamp, or Cobham Tower, and it will be approached by a battlement. The present mess-room, a spacious apartment on the first floor, was formerly a prison. Engraved on the walls are the names of the famous Marmaduke Neville, the Peverills, Tyrells, Philip, Earl of Arundel, Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and others. Immediately above is another prison, in which Anne Boleyn and others were confined. These, and a vast many other places, including the White Tower, will all be thrown open gratuitously to the public. During the last few days several coins in the reigns of Elizabeth, Edward VI., and Charles I., have been found by the excavators.

NEW LODGES IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have caused the erection of a new lodge at the gate in St. James's park, facing the Horse Guards, which is intended as a model, it being in contemplation to build lodges of a similar style at the several entrances to the park. As some incorrect statements have lately appeared, purporting to be a description of the lodge, the following particulars may not be uninteresting. The main building is about 13 feet 6 inches square, and the roof, which is composed of lead, projects five feet; the top is surmounted by a gilded ball, which gives the whole a very pleasing effect. The projected part is decorated by lapped ornamental work, and is most highly and appropriately finished. Much attention has been paid to the external portion, which is composed of corrugated iron, and which will be painted in varied colours. There will be a gravel walk around, from the main body to the extremity of the roof, thus combining ornament to the park and convenience to the keepers, and also affording shelter to those who may be near when rough weather prevails. The sides are ornamented with wooden posts. The interior will comprise a sitting-room, with lobby; but there will be no sleeping-rooms as reported. The design is that of Mr. Decimus Burton; Mr. Cubitt, of the Gray's Inn-road being the builder. It may be anticipated that the old lodges, which certainly are devoid of convenience and beauty, will be immediately replaced by erections after the same model.

JEW'S LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—An Institution called Sussex Hall, situated in Leadenhall-street, is to be opened on Monday evening, to be devoted to literary and scientific purposes. The leading gentlemen connected with it are of the Jewish persuasion, but it is not exclusively confined to them.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—From the report for the week ending January 11th, it appears that the total number of deaths was 1109; that 1098 of these occurred without violence; that those from diseases of the respiratory organs amounted to 406, and those from small-pox to 50. It is not unworthy of observation that the number of births in the metropolis during the same period exceeded the deaths by 202.

THE FRANCHISE OF LODGERS.—A very important question, bearing upon the elective franchise, has been decided in the Court of Common Pleas. The Revising Barrister for the City of Westminster (Mr. Moylan) held, at the last revision, that a £10 occupier of apartments in a house, where the landlord did not reside on the premises, was entitled to the franchise. In a second case, the same learned gentleman held that where the landlord did reside, and retained a paramount control over the outer door of the house, the occupier of apartments was in the nature of a lodger, and was not entitled to the elective franchise. Against each of these decisions an appeal was carried to the Court of Common Pleas, in one case by the Conservatives, in the other by the Radicals, and the barrister's judgment was, in both cases, affirmed with costs. The decision cannot but have a very material effect upon the borough constituency throughout the kingdom.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

We are happy to say that no information has been received at all corroborative of the reported death of the Emperor of Russia. The *Eclair*, which positively announced the event on Tuesday, in its publication of Wednesday, naively says that the indisposition of the Emperor is not at all serious, and makes no other allusion to its unguarded announcement of the previous day. We have received Dutch papers. They contain the following, dated:

"FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—A report was spread yesterday that the Emperor of Russia was seriously ill; but as the letters from Berlin, received to day, do not mention it, it is supposed that the indisposition (if there has been any) is not of much importance."

The *Universal Prussian Gazette* of the 12th inst. has no account whatever from St. Petersburg.

None of the Belgian papers received to-day afford any confirmation of the rumour.

The *Moniteur Belge*, of Wednesday, merely repeats the rumours and observations of Tuesday's papers, but neither confirms nor denies the truth of the report, which appears to have come originally from some Antwerp merchants.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

BY EXPRESS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

JANUARY 17.

LIST OF HONORS AT THE BACHELOR OF ARTS' COMMENCEMENT.

MODERATORS.—Samuel Blackall, M.A., St. John's College; Harvey Goodwin, M.A., Caius College.

EXAMINERS.—Robert Leslie Ellis, M.A., Trinity College; John Sykes, M.A., Pembroke College.

WRANGLERS.—Doctors Parkinson, Joh College; Thomson, Pet; Peirson, Joh; Fischer, Pemb; Blackburn, Trin; Cherriman, Joh; Grant, Trin; Hutt, Caius; Sargent, Trin; Scratchley, Queens'; Power, Emm; Hays, Christ's; Collett, Caius; Pine, Cath; Body, Joh; Davys, Joh; Buckley, Queens; Latham, Trin; Brett, Joh; Watson, Caius; Clubbe, Joh; Gibbons, Trin; Yate, Joh—Æq.; Dennis, Emm; Dale, Sidney; Russell, Joh; Yeoman, Trin; Small, Joh; Rendall, Trin; Cust, Christ's; Cooke, Sidney; Burnett, Joh; Davies, Corpus; Burrows, Caius; Constable, Clare; Hobson, Joh; Alderson, Trin; Lightfoot, Trin.

SENIOR OPTIMES.—Doctors Peart, Cath; Bromby, Sidney; Hatfield, Joh; Goodwin, Caius; Parry, Pet; Brereton, Queens'; Madden, Joh; Allen, R.; Joh; Perry, Trin; Thompson, Joh; Sergeant, Joh; Cure, Trin; Pugh, Cath; Knox, Trin; Bristow, Trin H.; Wrench, Christ's—Æq.; Dawes, Emm; Cursham, Christ's; Izard, Christ's; Blackburn, Christ's, King, Joh—Æq.; Hinds, Trin; Taylor, Joh; Pierson, Emm; Jenkyn, Christ's; Dickenson, Pet; Stoddale, Jesus; Wood, Trin; Travers, Caius; Ferard, Trin; Dixon, Trin; Darby, Emm; Allen, E., Joh; Blenkin, Corpus; Cox, Joh; Laishley, Trin; Pownall, Trin; Cayley, Trin; Weston, Emm; Waldron, Joh; Woodward, Emm.

JUNIOR OPTIMES.—Doctors Mann, Clare; Jefferson, Joh; Ayton, Trin; Mann, Caius; Phillips, Pemb—Æq.; Neville, Magd; Davenport, Christ's; Pickard, Trin H.—Æq.; Betham, Emm; Peel, Trin; Buxton, Trin; Howarth, Joh—Æq.; Smith, Joh; Layard, Christ's; Maclean, Trin—Æq.; Bryans, Trin; Fiske, Trin; Calder, Queens'; Fussell, Trin; Ivatt, Sidney; Woodcock, Cath; Gathorne, Trin; Holden, Trin; Wilkins, Christ's; Smith, Emm; Patchett, Cath; Bailey, Jesus; Newport, Pemb; Tindall, Trin; Crisford, Trin; Lanfear, Qu; Harrison, Trin; Bristed, Trin; Preston, Trin; Thompson, Queens'.

ÆCOT.—Gifford, Ld; Trin H; Greensmith, Joh; Price, Joh; Smith, Pet.

DEGREES ALLOWED.—Boyce, Trin; Carver, Caius; Hathaway, Trin; Holmes, Joh; Hughes, Magd; Jacob, Emm; Milner, Trin; Mould, Clare; Penistan, Joh; Perowne, Corpus; Sharpe, Cath; Spurrier, Joh; Stock, Pemb; Williams, Trin; Woolaston, Jesus.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

The following appeared in last night's *Gazette*:

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, Jan. 17, 1845.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board constituted by the minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, of the 24th of August, 1844, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the following schemes for extending railway communication in the district of North Kent, and in the districts of Kent and Sussex, intermediate between the South Eastern and Brighton Railways, viz.:—The Central Kent Railway; the London and Croydon—Orpington Branch; the London and Maidstone; the London and Ashford; the London, Chatham, and Cinchil; the London, Chatham, and Gravesend; the London, Chatham, and North Kent; the Rye, Tenterden, and Headcorn; the South Eastern—Maidstone and Rochester; the South Eastern—Tunbridge to Hastings, Rye, and St. Leonard's; The Southern—Branches to Deal and Walmer, and extension and deviation at Margate; South Eastern—Ashford to Hastings; South Eastern—Hungerford-bridge to Tunbridge and Paddock Wood and Branches; South-Eastern—North Kent, Hungerford-bridge to Chilham, with a branch to Sheerness, and a branch to connect Greenwich and Woolwich;—have decided on reporting to Parliament in favour of the South Eastern—Maidstone and Rochester; South Eastern—Branches to Deal and Walmer, and extension and deviation at Margate; South Eastern—Ashford to Hastings; South Eastern—Hungerford-bridge to Chilham, with Branch to Sheerness, subject to any modifications which may appear to be desirable for the naval and military establishments of the country; and reserving consideration of the Branch to connect Greenwich and Woolwich;—and against the Central Kent; London and Croydon—Orpington Branch; London and Maidstone; London and Ashford; London, Chatham, and Cinchil; London, Chatham, and Gravesend; London, Chatham, and North Kent; Rye, Tenterden, and Headcorn; South-Eastern—Tunbridge to Hastings, Rye, and St. Leonards (with the exception of so much of the line as lies between Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells); South-Eastern—Headcorn to Rye.

DALHOUSIE.

C. W. PASLEY.

G. R. PORTER.

D. O'BRIEN.

S. LAING.

WOOLWICH AND ELTHAM STEEPLE CHASE.

THURSDAY.—This sporting event took place to-day, under the stewardship of Captain de Brinny, R.A., D. Wilson, and S. Jefferies, Esqrs. The races were well attended, there being several four-in-hands, &c., on the ground. A sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with a purse of £50 added, for any horse, to sweepstakes of 13 sovs each; if entered to be sold for £500, allowed 4lb; £400, 10lb; £300, 17lb; £200, 25lb; £150, 32lb; £100, 39lb. Winners, once, 4lb; twice, 7lb extra. Four miles.

Captain Williams's Albert (sold for £200) (Mason) 1
Mr. Wesley's Brilliant (£150) (Noble) 2
Mr. Dixon's Ragman (£150) (Owner) 3

Perfection, Moonraker, and Duprez paid.

The winner is in the Hereford Steeple Chase. A sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 sovs added by the officers of Woolwich, &c. Gentlemen riders; 1st 7lb each. Three miles.

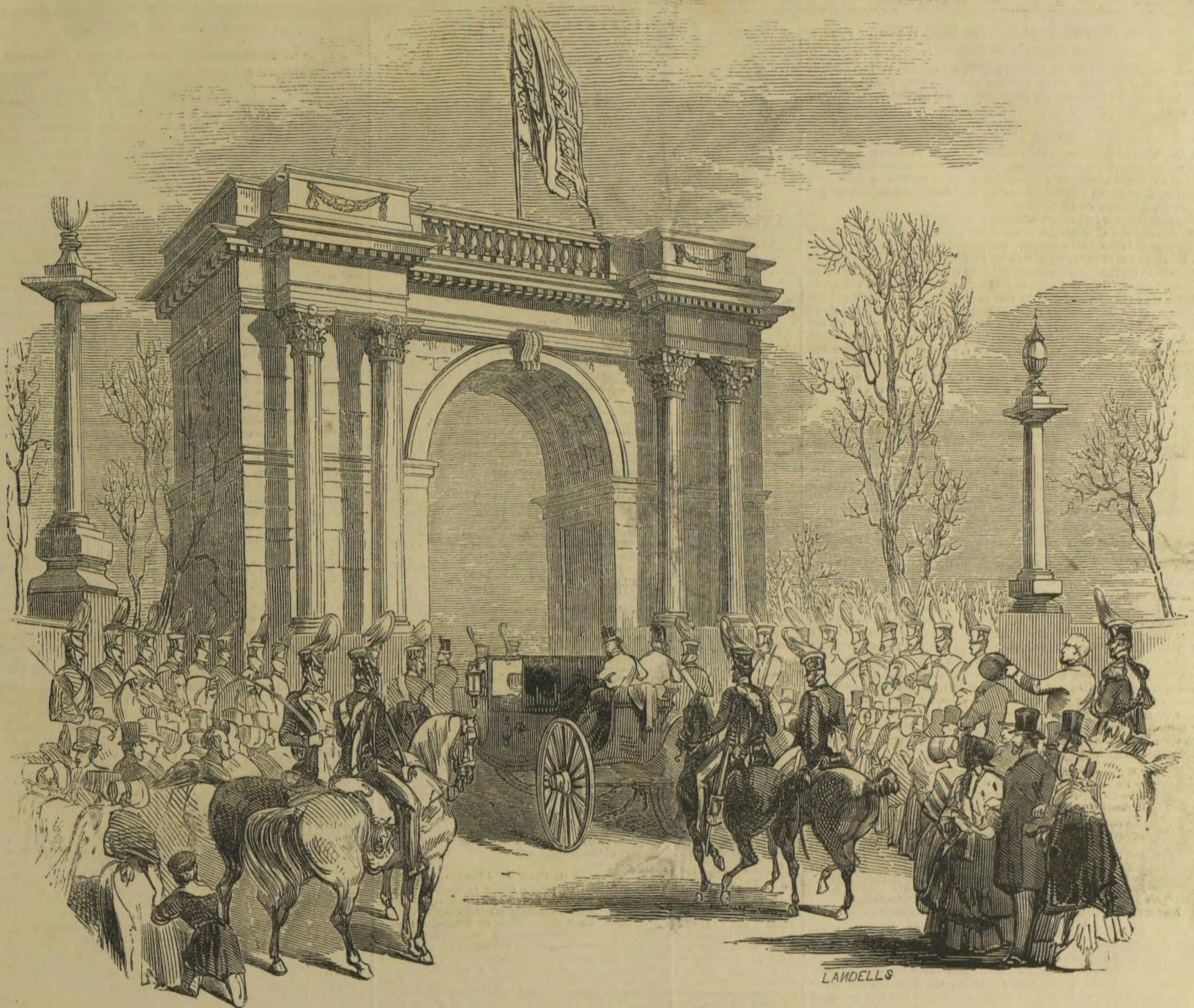
Mr. Neale's Duprez (Capt. Morritt) 1
Capt. Scobell's Cock Robin (Capt. Broad



PRESENTATION OF THE MACE TO HER MAJESTY, AT BUCKINGHAM.



HER MAJESTY LEAVING BUCKINGHAM.



THE GRAND CORINTHIAN ARCH AT STOWE.



STOWE—THE GARDEN FRONT.

OUR COMMENTARIES OF THE WEEK,
IN PROSE AND VERSE.

Events do not thicken fast enough for us. In times when Parliament is at a standstill—that is to say, when it is not sitting;—when the dear divine Opera is closed, and reareth its inhospitable grandeur at the foot of the Haymarket,

Mourning so glumly
The absence of Lumley—

when the spirit of dulness is in town, and the spirit of fashion is out, it is a hard matter to pick up food for fun; and unless one meets with Sydney Smith, or Sir Peter Laurie, or a Clown out of one of the Pantomimes, good reasonable jokes are not getatable! As we said before, events are not like hasty-pudding, for they do not thicken.

What is, in fact, the real aspect of affairs in general?

In France the war of words has commenced, the battle of the orators is in full skirmish, the Chambers are open. Guizot and Molé are in tilt, and the Peers listen to the Minister with ears of ice! They say that nothing was ever known so cold as the atmosphere of the Chamber of Peers, or so hot as that of the Cabinet. It would seem that Ministers are unpopular, and Lords and Dukes are apathetic, and that the real cause thereof is the dislike of the grand nation to the documentary evidence that has just been published about Tahiti. The Gallic cock always sticks his spurs into a Minister if he is not allowed to crow over perfidious Albion. It appears to us that we all attach too much consequence to what other people are doing, and the paper war about Tahiti and Morocco was certainly one of the most air-blown bubbles of that departed animal which we call a year. Our own tenacity, as well as that of the French, is quite open to squibbery. The ditty is quite right which chaunteeth—

Par exemple—we must make a row out of doors,
If de Joinville's a fancy to shoot on the Moors,
But at home we should never complain of his stock O,
If he wouldn't have silk but would leather Morocco!

So Tahiti's name half engenders a war,
And Fashion would give up pomade for Pomare!
But were we at home, the dark lady to see,
She might have who she liked now to take tay or tea—Tahiti!

And so on in chorus. Nevertheless, we hope Pritchard will get his tin of compensation, and that Molé will not beat Guizot, for just now he is about the best Minister in Europe.

Ireland beats France. Ireland always was the place for a shindy, and now the shillaghans have got among the priests. There is what we call no end of a row in the church there. The people are abusing the Pope as if he were at the head of Lord Cardigan's hussars instead of the church. There is no temperance in their abuse. The notion of a concordat had made them drunk, and they bring the contents of *Vat* and *Cun* to bear against the *Vatican* itself! Dan is writing letters like mad—very respectful to the primate—but reserving a *prime hate* for him all the while—and in a holy fury against his holiness, who, he says, has nothing to do with repeal; and has no more business with anything *temporal*, than Father Mathew has with anything *spiritual*. By the way, how goes the Mathew subscription? There is upon our table the snatch of a glorious ballad upon the subject, with some allusion to the cold-water cure, as contemplated in England. We believe it was written upon Lord John Russell's taking the chair the other day at one of the Anti-spiritual meetings.

"We've seen some ruin—not blue ruin—
In Father Mathew's sad undoing;
Who made pawnbrokers of mankind,
By leaving them his pledge behind!

Too soon found out gin's truant throng,
His drink too weak, his pledge too strong!

But now, of poverty to ease him,
We've wed his sickly Temperance daughter
To all our national wealth of water,
And got up public baths to please him;

Where Ministers and Mothers—so gossiping rumour alleges—
May go and wipe away their great, and wash their little PLEDGES!"

So, hurrah for Public Baths! Father Mathew! Peel! O'Connell! the Pope and the Concordat!!!

Now, reader, can't you sing us a note of admiration?

Talking of notes, there is an advertisement from some learned professor running the round of the papers, saying that Messrs. Togood and Rogers' stolen notes have been committed to Memory! Would not the professor have been better employed in getting the thief committed to gaol?

So ho! So ho!—

For fear the public should think we are alluding to Soho-square, we just "stop the pen" to write down the fact, that this is merely an exclamation.

So ho! So ho!
The Queen is at Stowe!

And all the country people are congratulating the Duke, or reading Shakespeare—staring at the triumphal arches, or shouting, "So much for Buckingham!"

The Royal Visit promises to be a very pleasant one, and the whole ceremony of the journey was magnificently arranged. The *Spiciest* part of the business seems to have been the presentation of the village *Mace*, by the Mayor of the hamlet.

Not Hamlet the Jeweller—nor Hamlet the Dane—but the hamlet of Buckingham aforesaid; not, however, Buckingham the Duke, but Buckingham the village! It was curious to hear a returned transport in the crowd expressing a democratic indignation at the presentation ceremony.

"I say, Bill—aint it reyther *in-for-a-dig* for a Mayor to look like a *Mace Cove*?"

Another unusual and, indeed, rather unaccountable circumstance, deserves to be recorded;—the Mayor's name was Smith! It would appear, however, that her Majesty is not fond of spice, for when he presented it she desired him to "keep it himself"—probably thinking it might lend a flavour to his next Christmas pudding.—The Queen, however, expressed herself delighted with her reception.

English theatricals in Paris appear to be thriving gloriously; Macready, at his benefit will have the opportunity of imitating poor departed Billy Abbott, by putting his hand upon his heart, and shouting "La Gloire de la France" to the bouquet-pelters of Paris—and after that to the Royalty of the Tuilleries. It would appear, also, that literature is thriving both at home and abroad; for the Americans have sent Miss Jane Porter "an easy chair," whereon to rest her literary limbs, should fatigue be consequent upon the prevailing mania—that is, should Miss Jane Porter be inclined to Polk.—Is there no upholsterer, with a literary turn in his lathe, who will get up a Mesmeric sofa for Miss Martineau. Let us see, how does the ballad-monger translate her efforts to the Atheneum—how does he interpret what she means to achieve?

Animal magnetism is now so to prevail, That no human inclination is ever hence to fail. By it, you can shut your mouth and open your door, As you used to do before! By it—by stretching his hand, and raising his arm a little from the socket, A young thief will draw your handkerchief—out of your pocket! By rapidly passing his fingers o'er a cheque that is blank, A forger will draw your money—not for you—but out of your bank. Mesmerism, by placing a telescope to your face and keeping your eye ajar, Will draw out the telescope, and enable you to see twice as far!

Nay, according to Miss Martineau, It's twice as strong as sartain O!

That when you've "kick'd the bucket," by tying a magnetic cord around you —(mind, this is no sell)— It will draw you clean out of the bucket, and by that process make you well!

After which there seems very little use in continuing these Commentaries. With Miss Martineau animal magnetism has proved a decided Commentary of *Seize-her!*

FOREIGN POST NIGHTS.—It is well known to our commercial readers, that previous to the introduction of the penny postage, the Post office was opened on what were called foreign post nights, (Tuesdays and Fridays) till midnight, upon the payment of sixpence for each letter. When this plan came into operation, the privilege was restricted by half an hour, and letters were only received up to half-past eleven o'clock. It was, however, expressly stated that this limitation was only a temporary one, and that as soon as Mr. Rowland Hill's plan came into full operation, additional facilities would be given. So far from this being the case, however, a notice has been issued from the Post-office still further restricting the time when foreign letters may be posted on the Tuesdays and Fridays. After the 21st Inst. the box is to close finally at half-past ten. Thus the penny postage plan will prove an inconvenience, at least in regard to foreign letters, so far as the mercantile classes are concerned, as just one hour and a half less time will be allowed for the postage of foreign letters than formerly.

THE MINSTREL'S CURSE.

(From the German of Uhland.)

By LEWIS FILMORE.

In olden time a Castle stood all high and stern to view,
That overlooked the land as far as Ocean's margin blue;
Fair, fragrant gardens girt it round, like wreaths with blossoms bright,
Where sparkling fountains upward sprang in Rainbow-colour'd light.
There dwelt a Monarch proud, who calld' that fair domain his own,
Yet 'mid its Beauty made his seat a dark and dreared Throne,
For all his soul was fierce with hate, rage on his glances rode,
His speech was ever of the Scourge, and what he wrote was Blood.

Toward that Castle's gate there came a noble Minstrel pair,
One with the gladdening eye of youth and one with time-touch'd hair;
The old man bore a Harp, and rode a steed adorn'd with pride,
His young companion lightly step'd the courser's dark beside.

And as they went, the old man said, "be ready now my Son;
Recall our sweetest Lay, and give thy voice its richest tone;
Be all our skill together joined of joy and pain to sing,
That we to-day may soothe to rest, this cruel-hearted King."

And soon the Minstrels stood within the lofty hall of state,
The King with glances as bloody-red as the northern streamers light,
The Queen as soft and mild as beams the moon upon the night.
The old man struck the strings, and drew a tone of wondrous swell

That ever on the ear with sound of deeper volume fell;
And heavenly-clear the young man's voice was heard the notes among,
Arising like the music wild of a spirit-chorus'd song.

They sang of Spring—of Love they sang—of the golden time of Youth—
Of Freedom, and the worth of Man—of Holiness and Truth;
They sang of all that thrills the heart with feelings mild and soft,
They sang of all the noble themes that raise man's soul right.

The courtiers in a circle round, the gibe and jest forbore—
The stern, cold warriors of the King, they knelt their God before!
The Queen, at once with salmonea and gentle joy oppress'd,
Unto the Minstrel threw the rose she wore upon her breast.

"Ye have seduced my knights, and now would ye my Queen beguile?"
The Monarch said, and shook his frame with furious rage the while;
Then drew his sword and plung'd it deep in the fair young Minstrel's heart,
Whence, for that tide of golden song, a bloody stream doth part.

As by a storm dispersed, the guests fly scatter'd with alarm,
And the Minstrel youth breath'd out his last upon his master's arm,
Who wrapp'd a mantle round the corse, and plac'd it on his steed,
And bound it fast, and with it left that Castle stern with speed.

But at the Castle's lofty gate halted the singer gray,
And seized his harp that bore the prize from every harp away;
He dash'd it 'gainst a pillar's base that far the fragments flung,
And spake a Curse that fearfully through hall and garden rung.

"Woe be upon thee, House of Blood! in thee no more be found
The voice of song, of harp-string's note, or music's thrilling sound!
Nor aught but groans, the tread of slaves, and the gush of many tears,
Till Vengeance to a shapeless heap thy walls and turrets wears!

Ye gardens that are radiant now in the soft rich light of May,
That does but darker to mine eyes this gory trunk display—
Ye all shall wither! Streams or brook no more shall through ye flow!
As o'er a stony wilderness man's foot shall o'er ye go!

Woe to thee, murderer! I curse the Minstrel can command!
Thy wealth and power shall save thee not, there's blood upon thy hand!
Thy name shall be forgotten in oblivion's starless night,
Shall perish like the evening cloud that melteth from the sight!"

The Singer old thus spake the Ban, and Heaven has heard his call;
That Castle to the dust hath gone, with every tower and wall;
A relic of departed pomp, one column stands alone, and
But rent, and shattered—that may be by the next breeze o'erthrown.

Around, instead of gardens fair, is waste and desert ground;
Nature now casts a shadow there, streams pass through the sand;
That Monarch's name no song preserves, no chronicle of verse;
Lost, sunk, forgotten, be it so! such is the MINSTREL'S CURSE!"

FINE ARTS.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA. Part X. Bogue, Fleet-street.

The present number exhibits a portrait of Madlle. Falcon in the part of *La Juive*. The head and face are sweetly executed, but the hands, particularly the left one, are badly placed and badly drawn. The illustrations interwoven with the text are, if possible, more beautiful than heretofore. It also contains an interesting account of the progress of the Italian Opera in England from the days of Handel to the present time, which will be read with attention, no doubt, by all true lovers of the musical art.

THE HEAD OF CHRIST. By M. PAUL DELAROCHE.

There is no subject which either pen or pencil ought to approach with such timid reverence as that of the head of the Redeemer. Few artists have succeeded in imparting to it that divine expression of countenance, which, while it confesses it bears the weight and degradation of humanity, allows the Deity to shine through. Many have burlesqued its sacred character to a disgusting degree, and some others have pictured it after every clime and fashion. Sebastian del Piombo has represented it as that of a Mulatto (full of mournful feeling nevertheless), and Rembrandt in a variety of powerful but coarse expressions. The head, as imagined by M. Paul Delaroche, is not deficient in merit. There is considerable strength produced, although by weakly materials. The expression is more that of rebuke than mercy—the forehead recedes too suddenly, and the animal predominates in the back part of that head.

"In which we learn there dwelt the double soul
Of God and man!"

Altogether, however, it is a production of the highest order, and if coloured as well as well drawn, would be a greater honour to the French school.

MUSIC.

MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET.

Mr. Turner's fourteenth annual concert took place here on Wednesday evening. The principal vocalists were Madame Albertazzi, Miss Dolby, Miss C. Felton, Miss S. Chuny, Mrs. W. Cox, and Messrs. Harrison and Machin. The conductor was Mr. L. Leo, the clever composer of the "Hebrew Melodies." The great feature of the night was a humorous new descriptive scene on the popular fairy tale and lyric drama of "Cinderella," by Mr. John Parry. It is full of telling points—the effect of the warning clock at the ball—the dignity of the baron—the spite of the sisters—the good old crone, and the amorous Prince, are all happily seized upon, and transmuted into "very excellent mirth." It is written by Mr. Albert Smith, to whom the public are indebted for "Fayre Rosamond," and the "Polka Explained." It was completely successful. Mr. Turner gave the scene from "Der Freischütz" in excellent style. The room was crowded.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The terrible drama *La Dame de St. Troupez*, which has caused such excitement in Paris, aided by the unequalled Frederick Lemaitre, has already crossed the channel, and we believe that several translations are now lying at the different theatres. The piece has proved nearly as great a hit as *Don Caesar de Buzan*: but we expect it will turn out to be, in London, better adapted to the theatres over the bridges, than any on this side. There are some powerful situations in the piece, which is understood to be partly taken from the affair of Madame Laffarge; but our audiences in this capital do not relish such strong seasoning, in dramatic concoctions, as those of the Boulevards.

A burlesque upon "Antigone" is, we understand, in preparation for the Adelphi Theatre, by Messrs. Beckett and Lemon. A three-act drama, by Mr. Buckstone, was also read this week; and a farce, by Mr. Morton, has been accepted. Madame Celeste has been performing at Bristol, but returns this week to rehearse in the drama, where there are also parts for Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

The new theatre, opposite the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, will open next week. It is very spacious, and is to be called the Royal Standard Theatre. It has been built by Mr. Nelson Lee—the successor to Richardson, of "fair" celebrity—and has an arena, as at Astley's, for equestrian performances, which can be formed in a very short space of time, by removing the front part of the stage. The company has been drafted from the principal minor theatres of the metropolis.

At Covent Garden a new five-act play, by Mr. Spires, called "Honesty," is in rehearsal, in which Mr. Vandenhoff and his daughter will appear. The last scene is to be one of great extent, representing Smithfield in the time of Queen Elizabeth, with the Priory of St. Bartholomew, Old St. Paul's, &c., in which the area of the whole of the Covent Garden stage will be displayed.

"Antigone" has been played every evening, and the houses have been uniformly good; but the Pantomime, in common with most of the others, is decidedly "slow." However, it appears to draw money, and so we presume the end of the management is answered.

The term for which the Lyceum theatre was taken by the Keeleys, expires at Easter. Arrangements are pending to renew it; and if the offer be liberal, it is hoped that the proprietors will make any reasonable concession, rather than allow the theatre to decline into its former hapless position of being a failed establishment; more especially after the success which has attended the efforts of the present management to raise its fallen fortunes.

Miss Cushman, an American lady, of whom report speaks highly, is about to appear on our boards. She is mentioned as an actress of great talent, and singular versatility, being equally at home in comedy, tragedy, or musical burletta.

Letters from Italy state, that another sentence of the Military Commission sitting at Bologna was published in that city on the 23rd ult. Nineteen persons, among whom were several physicians, lawyers, or proprietors, implicated in the conspiracy of 1843, were brought to trial before that tribunal in the beginning of November. Five were acquitted, and the fourteen others condemned to from five to fifteen years' imprisonment. M. Violi, a proprietor, who was visited with the highest penalty, had been delivered into the hands of the Papal police by the Tuscan authorities.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"On fine days we rode a hunting."—*Vicar of Wakefield*.

Popular attention has of late been drawn to the policy of the Game Laws, by many grave occasions to which they have given rise. These laws are undoubtedly in worse odour at the present moment, than they ever were within our memory, although it is not easy to assign any reason for it. Because evil has come of attempts to infringe them, is certainly no evidence of their moral unfitness. This movement in opposition to them has been followed by the Horatian consequence—*dum vivit stulte vita*—and wholesale slaughter has taken place of unoffending deer, and such "no quarter" among hares and pheasants as might scandalise Robin Hood, were he in the flesh. Indeed, it is not improbable, that these ill-timed massacres of game, have added fuel to the poacher's fire; but, whatever the origin of the existing prejudice, something will no doubt come of it. We shall have great outpourings of parts of speech in Parliaments and public meetings—"prosing-made-easy"—and the like, and haply an extension of the Game Bill of Rights. Perhaps we ought to be content with things as they are. A pheasant that costs the "grower" a guinea, may be had in Leadenhall market for three and sixpence, and for ourselves we don't think that's to be growled at. Hereafter, however, it will be our province to write more minutely on this question; just now, we are about to give an example of the social benefits conferred by one of the *game-ocracy* country gentlemen, who, if he gives us the bane, certainly supplies also, a very pleasant antidote.

It is a bold thing to say, but one that few will be found to deny, that there is not a more popular country gentleman in Great Britain than the Duke of Beaufort—as Rob Roy said to Rashleigh Osbaldeston, there may be richer and more learned, but it will be news to us when we hear of a better or a truer patriot. The hunting establishment at Badminton, is among the most ancient in the kingdom; its blood has long been the most renowned. The Beaufort hound is remarkable for high form and power, vast muscle, and the absence of all unnecessary "temper." The pack is distinguished for uniformity of size, or leviness, and performances which stand alone in the records of the chase. In 1839, it is stated that they had a burst, the point blank distance being four miles and a half, which was done in *fourteen minutes*. It is good with a cold scent, and surpassing with a kindly one. William Long has had the whole direction of the department of the chase at Badminton for a long run of years, and a more efficient manager could not be found.

It is needless here to speak of the brilliant style in which his Grace of Beaufort turns out, or of his courtesy in the field; both are household axioms with all sportsmen. For some time, unfortunately, he was embroiled in that fertile source of fox-hunting strife—the question of country—with Mr. Horlock. That has been set at rest, and the Beaufort hounds have now a territory worthy their exploits. The stud is a noble one; an idea of the profusion of horse-flesh may be gathered from the fact that his grace has been keen known to mount seventeen of his guests in one day. Most persons who have had experience of the Brighton road—when there was a road to that second-hand metropolis—in its best day, will remember how well his grace shone on the box; they will, therefore, be prepared for him at cover-side in every sporting relation "quite correct." The following is a list of the covers drawn by the Beaufort hounds, with their distances from the kennels:—Badminton is fourteen miles and a half from Bath, and ten miles and a half from Chippenham, a station of the Great Western Railway.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

January 16, 1845.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VOLUNTARY THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.—This examination is fixed for Tuesday, the 14th of October next, and the succeeding days. Subjects as follows:—The Greek Testament; The First Apology of Justin Martyr; Ecclesiastical History; the Articles of Religion, and the Liturgy of the Church of England. This examination to be open to all students who have been admitted *ad respondendum questioni* or performed the exercises necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Civil law. Those who pass this examination satisfactorily to be immediately afterwards examined in the first twenty-five chapters of the book of Genesis, in Hebrew. Candidates to send in their names on or before the 10th of October next, to each of the Examiners, viz.:—the Regius and Lady Margaret Professors of Divinity, and the Regius Professor of Hebrew.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.—The following are the subjects of examination in the last week of the Lent Term, 1845.—1. The Gospel of St. Luke. 2. Paley's Evidences. 3. The Old Testament History. 4. The 16th Book of the Iliad. 5. The Bellum Catilinarium of Sallust.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—James William Field, B.A., has just been appointed Assistant-Master of Luton Grammar School, near Leominster.

The following Church appointments of gentlemen of this University have just taken place:—The Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., of Caius College, to the Vicarage of Brewhill, with the Chapelries of Foxham and Highway (value, £400). The Rev. Thomas James Robinson, B.A., of Queen's College, to the Curacy of Wootton Underedge, Gloucestershire. The Rev. Theodore Shurt, B.A., of Christ's College, to the Curacy of Southerton, near Downham Market, Norfolk.

ORDINATION TO BE HELD.—Sunday, January 26th, Bishop of Norwich, at Norwich.

OXFORD, Jan. 14.—In a cocation holden this day, being the first day of Hilary Term, the Rev. Richard Parkinson, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*. In a congregation holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Divinity: James Alexander Emerton, Magdalene Hall. Masters of Arts: Rev. William Grey, Magdalene Hall; William Henry Scott, Fellow of Brasenose; Arthur Howard Ashworth, Oriel; Rev. Henry Davis Heatley, St. John's. Bachelors of Arts: Robert Stockdale, St. Alban Hall; Francis Gilbert White, Lincoln; John Spearman Wasey, Trinity.

ATTACK UPON A CLERGMAN AT EXETER.—The Rev. Mr. Courtenay, the curate of St. Sidwells, in Exeter, was nearly deserted by the congregation on Sunday, when he went into the pulpit with his surplice. On retiring from the church, both after the morning and the afternoon service, he was surrounded and hooted at by a considerable number of persons belonging to the middle classes. It is among them, it is said, that the greatest animosity prevails towards the Puseyite clergy, as they regard them as intent on using the wealth of the church to carry the people back to Rome.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN THE REGENT'S-CANAL.—On Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, a body was observed by some bargemen floating in the Regent's-canal, between the Kingsland-road and Haggerston bridges, which was taken to Shoreditch workhouse. The deceased was without a coat or hat. There was nothing to lead to his identity, and there was neither any memorandum nor money in his pocket. About one o'clock one of his sons called, when he at once recognised the body of his father, and who stated that he had been missing since the 9th of December (the same day on which Mr. May was last seen alive)—that his father's name was Francis Bryan, a weaver living at No. 26, Virginia-row, Bethnal-green. When he left his home he wore a coat, and it is believed that he had some money in his possession. He has left a widow and four children who were dependent upon him.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MR. MAY, OF BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker concluded the inquiry concerning the death of Mr. William May, silk manufacturer, of Bethnal-green, of which we have before given some particulars. The testimony threw little or no light upon the suspicious occurrence. Mr. Goodwin, a surgeon, who had examined the body at the request of the jury, was more positive in his opinion as to the cause of death than Mr. Storey, the surgeon examined at the first inquiry. He was of opinion that death took place previous to the body being immersed in the Regent's-canal, and that several of the marks of violence on the body were not caused by contact with the bottoms of the barges, but by some species of violence done on land. The Coroner said the case remained still as mysterious as ever, and suggested an open verdict. The jury recorded that deceased was found dead in the Regent's-canal, with marks of violence on his person, but how he came there, or how those marks were caused, there was no conclusive evidence to show.

MANY SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Tuesday Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Sea Lion, Wootton-street, Cornwall-road, Lambeth, respecting the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Kay, aged fifty-six years, a lady of fortune, lately living at Charlotte-terrace, Blackfriars-road. The deceased was the wife of a farmer. On Saturday morning last she proceeded up stairs to arrange her household affairs, and whilst so engaged she suddenly fell backwards and expired. Death was occasioned by disease of the heart. Verdict, "Natural death."

—On the same day Mr. Wakley, M.P., was engaged in holding inquests on the bodies of persons who had died suddenly. The first was held at the Carpenter's Arms, Grape-street, Rathbone-place, on the body of George Grey, aged fifty-three, in the employ of Mr. Bardell, in Stephen's-mews, close by. On Wednesday the deceased, who was a sober man, and so healthy that he had not been ill for years, was cutting chaff with two other men in a hayloft in the mews. He went to get a sack to fill it, and the moment he took it up he fell down, and died without utterance or motion. He had been laughing and jesting the previous part of the day. The jury here informed the coroner that a woman who sold coffee under a gateway in Rathbone-place, had, shortly before they assembled, dropped down dead whilst serving a customer.—The second inquest was held at the George the Fourth, in Guildford-place, Clerkenwell, on the body of George Harris, aged fifty-five, a porter. Deceased lived at 15, Easton-street, and was quite well until about half an hour before his death, which occurred suddenly, in his bed-room, on Thursday week. He had suffered no violence previously, and was a sober man.—The third inquiry took place at the Rose and Crown, Allen-street, Goswell street, on the body of Robert Wilson, aged three months, a twin child. The mother said that on Monday morning early she was about to suckle the other twin, a female, when she found deceased lying dead on her stomach, with its head beneath her right breast. Verdict, in each case, "Natural death."

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On Monday the body of a man was found in a field adjoining the Kew-road, Richmond, under circumstances that at first gave rise to a suspicion of foul play. On that morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a man named Charles Strood, who is gardener to Messrs. Steele, nurserymen, Kew-road, was crossing his master's field, where he observed the body of a man lying near a wall which separates the field from the nursery-gardens. Strood examined the body, which proved to be that of Thomas Mansell, a horsekeeper also in Messrs. Steele's employ. The face of the deceased was frightfully disfigured, and there were wounds on other parts of the body. These suspicious appearances induced the man Strood to communicate immediately with the police, and Inspector Turner, with several constables, instantly proceeded to the spot and the deceased was carried home. Mr. Lomas, a surgeon, was called in, and said the deceased had been dead some hours, and that he had probably died in a fit. The wounds on the different parts of the body appeared to have been caused by the bite of some animal, but neither of them was dangerous. The police afterwards instituted a rigid inquiry into the circumstances, and ascertained that the deceased had gone late on the previous night into the field with some hay for a horse that was turned out; that he was drunk at the time, and must by accident have run against the wall and disfigured his face; and with respect to the other marks and wounds the general supposition is that they were caused by the horse, when it found the deceased lying on the ground, biting him to awaken him, such instances of sagacity in the horse not being uncommon.

THE LATE SUICIDE AT WATERLOO-BRIDGE.—On Monday Mr. W. Carter, concluded an inquiry, at the Hero of Waterloo Tavern, Waterloo-road, respecting the death of Emma Meyer, otherwise Emily Ashburn, aged 20 years. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased had been leading a dissipated life for some considerable time. Mr. Havens, the surgeon, was of opinion that the deceased had died from the effects of a severe fall, which had occasioned other internal injuries, and were sufficient to account for death. The bruises on the side had been inflicted by her falling on some sharp substance off the bridge. Verdict—"The deceased destroyed herself while in a state of temporary insanity, resulting from poverty and drink."

SUICIDE AT THE RESIDENCE OF SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—On Monday night an adjourned inquest was held before Mr. T. Higgs, on the body of Benjamin Payne, aged 40, late butler to Sir H. Pottinger, who committed suicide.—Sir H. Pottinger deposed: The deceased has not been long in my service, but I have noticed him to be peculiarly stupid in not minding his orders, and a very absent man. A gentleman named Atkinson had frequently spoken to me of his absence of mind, which he thought arose from drink. Before I left London, a short time since, I gave him warning, telling him that he did not suit me. From that time he had been constantly shut up in his room, and frequently complained of a violent headache. On the morning he committed the act, only ten minutes previously, he came into my study, and said he wished to make an apology. His eyes were then red, as if he had been drinking largely. I told him that he did not suit me, but that I should pay him his wages and board wages up to the 6th of next month. He asked me for time to get up his plate, which I granted. On the morning he committed the act he told me he had been drinking my wine and brandy, but he would make it good. No doubt the sudden discharge caused him to commit the act. I think he drank to great excess.—Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm said he had frequent opportunities of seeing the deceased, and he appeared to be a man completely out of his senses through drink.—Verdict: "Temporary insanity."

TREATMENT OF ITALIAN BOYS.—On Monday an inquiry took place before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Horse and Groom, Seven Dials, on the body

of Joseph Leonard, an Italian boy, aged 15, who was found dying in the streets in a state of destitution, and expired in St. Giles's workhouse. The deceased was one of those unfortunate creatures who are brought over to this country to perambulate the streets with hand organs, and to solicit charity. The investigation excited much interest, and several gentlemen connected with an association formed for the protection of the Italian boys, with their solicitor, were in attendance. The employer of deceased, an Italian named Rabbotti, was also represented by his solicitor.—Two Italians, in the employ of Rabbotti, were first called, and concurred in stating that he was a kind and considerate master; that they were comfortably lodged, well supplied with food, and by no means hard worked.—A lad named Fortunati was next examined. He said he had formerly been in the service of Rabbotti, and knew the deceased. He had lived with deceased's master for some time, but was obliged to quit his service on account of the cruelties practised upon him. Their hours for parading the streets were from nine in the morning till eleven at night. They then returned home and went to bed, three of them sleeping together. From what he knew of deceased, he considered his death was mainly attributable to the cruelties he systematically experienced, and to a violent beating given him by his master. One evening the deceased came home, and his return was represented to his master. Rabbotti took the lad by one arm and one leg, and, dragging him from the bed, struck him violently against the wall, and beat his head against the table, which was standing in the middle of the room. Deceased was labouring under disease of the chest, and constantly complained. Notwithstanding this, he was compelled to go for the usual time into the streets with his organ.—A gentleman who was present said, that the amount of cruelty practised upon these poor defenceless boys by their rapacious masters was inconceivable.—Mr. Bennett, surgeon, deposed to having made a *post mortem* examination of the body. The lungs were one mass of disease, and exposure to cold would greatly accelerate it. There were no marks of violence on the external surface of the body, and he was of opinion that a natural cause produced death.—The Coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of natural death, but accompanied it with a severe censure on the conduct of Rabbotti, for allowing the deceased to be exposed to the inclemency of the weather, whilst labouring under illness.—It was stated in the course of the inquiry that in the Metropolis and principal manufacturing towns of England, there are 1000 Italian organ boys, who draw from the public a sum exceeding £20,000 annually.

FIRE IN THE CITY-ROAD.—On Tuesday night, about half-past ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the patent fire-wood manufactory of Mr. Gorton, City-basin, City-road. The proprietor himself was the first to discover the fire, but imagining it to be no more than the foul state of a chimney, he took but little notice, when the flames burst forth with great fury from the resin-room. Fortunately there was an abundance of water procurable from the canal, and by eleven o'clock the firemen succeeded in arresting the progress of the fire, but not till the workshops were completely destroyed. About forty loads of wood were entirely destroyed. Several persons had duckings in the canal, but no serious accidents occurred.

FIRE IN THE KENT-ROAD.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before three o'clock, a scoria fire, involving a sacrifice of property to a large amount burst forth from the premises belonging to Messrs. Ward and Son, coach-builders, situated at the junction of the Old and New Kent Roads, immediately facing the Bricklayers' Arms. Such was the fury of the fire, that ten minutes could scarcely have elapsed before the entire factory was in flames, from the basement to the roof. The entire warehouse was blazing in every part, and a number of persons having at length gained the factory-yard were busily engaged, as far as the intense heat would allow them, in extricating the carriages in that part of the premises, to the number of thirty, but several had caught fire. Active measures were adopted, in order to preserve the surrounding property; and a very good supply of water being obtained, the firemen in the course of three hours checked its progress. A large wooden building to the eastward of Mr. Ward's premises, adjoining a row of houses, shortly after the outbreak ignited, and it was through the prompt measures adopted by the brigade-men that the entire property was saved. The dwelling-house of the firm was preserved by an iron door in the passage that led from one to the other. Mr. Ward insured the contents of the factory in the Sun Fire-office for £3000, and the building for £800. The loss, however, is calculated at between £5000 and £6000.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Naples, dated Dec. 30, states that Sir William Follett and Lady Follett had arrived in that capital from Rome. We are gratified to learn that the learned gentleman's health was wonderfully improved, partly, no doubt, by relaxation from his professional avocations, as well as by the change of climate and scene. Sir William may be expected home in about three weeks.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO HAS INFILCTED A DEGRADING PUNISHMENT ON THE CHIEFS WHO TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE PURSUIT OF HIS ARMY AFTER THE BATTLE OF ISLY, AND IN THE PLUNDER OF SOUIRRAT, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT OF THAT CITY.—He has ordered their beards to be shaved off with the razor of the barber.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Benjamin Wood, the member for the borough of Southwark, and brother to the late Alderman Wood, is at the present time lying in a dangerous state of illness, with little hopes of recovery.

A Constantinople letter, dated Dec. 25, says, "every day brings news of accidents happening in the Black Sea. More than 300 large vessels are beating about the ports, not being able to get in, in consequence of the mouths of the Danube being filled with ice. The Seri Perwas has been obliged to return back, although much pressed to leave for Galatz."

The *Gazette de Mons* states that a lawyer in that part of Belgium, M. Dethuin, having been left by a lady a fortune of 50,000*fr.*, to the prejudice of his brother, generously renounced all claim to it in favour of the natural heir.

After the celebration of a marriage, a few days ago, in the church of Canaple (France), the cure and the whole of the wedding party, adjourned to the dwelling of the bridegroom, for the usual benediction. This ceremony finished, the whole party, amounting to 23, were with glass in hand about to drink health and happiness to the new married couple, when the floor of the chamber gave way, and they were all precipitately let down to the stage below. Happily, no one received any serious injury, unless the torn and tumbled wedding garments of the bride and her attendant ladies were so considered.

THE APPLICATION OF ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPHHS ON THE RAILROAD FROM LEINZITZ TO FRANKFORT ON THE ODER.—Invented by Mr. Trentier, has perfectly succeeded. These telegraphs serve for both day and night, and every one is delighted with the quickness and precision with which the signals are transmitted.

A letter, dated Berlin, the 7th inst., announces that the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz will give a grand musical festival during the end of the month, to which his Highness has caused to be invited a vast number of *artistes* and *dilettanti* from his own and the neighbouring states. Amongst the inhabitants of Berlin who have received invitations for this festival are Prince Albert of Prussia, the British Ambassador to the Court of Prussia, M. Meyerbeer, and Madame the Countess de Rossi.

An electro-magnetic telegraph from Berlin to Potsdam is being constructed, of which the wires will pass by subterranean tunnels. This telegraph will cost about 25,000 thalers, or about £4000 sterling. The distance is about six French leagues.

An answer has been received by the London Missionary Society, to the memorial presented by them to Louis Philippe, respecting the events at Tahiti, but it is couched merely in general terms, and amounts to little more than an acknowledgment of the receipt of the memorial.

The steam-packet Waterwitch, arriving at Hull, from London, on Wednesday, brought into port the master and crew of the barque Ann, Storey, of Sunderland. It appears by the statement of the shipwrecked men that the Ann, a new barque, on the first voyage, was returning from Ichaboe with a cargo of guano, and unfortunately struck on the sand, and, while beating over, shipped a quantity of salt water, which, penetrating the cargo, caused almost instantaneous combustion. A volume of smoke warned the crew of this new danger, and induced their taking immediately to the boat, and scarcely had they done so, when a tremendous explosion of the gas, engendered by the partially fired guano blew the stern out of the vessel, which then filled and sank.

We regret to learn that Mr. Baron Gurney is labouring under severe indisposition, which prevents his lordship's attending to his judicial duties. The learned baron at present is residing at Brighton. The last accounts were favourable.

THE MONTPELIER AND NISMES RAILROAD WAS OPENED ON THE 9TH INST.

Very favourable accounts have been received from the great Leipzig fair. English cottons and woollens had gone off "brilliantly" in preference to Zolleverein fabrics.

A letter from Oran gives the following as an episode of the battle of Isly:—"At a critical moment during the battle a French battalion, being hard pressed by the enemy's cavalry, found it necessary to form itself in square. On seeing the front rank kneel, the Moroccans, not acquainted with French tactics, fancied that the soldiers were praying for quarter, and wished to surrender. Ceasing all acts of aggression, the body of cavalry came leisurely up, expecting to receive the arms of future prisoners. The commanding officer of the corps of infantry saw the enemy's misconception, and kept his men in their position, till the Morocco troops came within two paces of the front of the battalion, when a general discharge at point blank taught them that the French were not accustomed to surrender so readily."

Upwards of 160 whales were driven ashore last week at Sandwich Bay, South Ronaldshay, Orkney, and are to be disposed of by public auction. This capture will be worth several hundred pounds to the parties concerned.

A short time back, in digging a well at Estrabilin, near Vienne (France), a bronze seal was found, bearing the inscription of *Hugo, Des misericordia Francorum Rex* (Hugh, by the grace of God, King of the French). It is considered to be a true antique, and to have belonged to the founder of the Capetian dynasty.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. IV.

"I feel it would be thus."

I felt it would be thus, when I stood beside thee last,
A robe of festal splendour was then around thee cast;
Yet when they came and told me that death had laid thee low,
I did not start to hear it—I felt it would be so!

For when I saw how oft the secret tear would start
From some deep well of feeling that gush'd within that heart,
And watch'd how sadly soon the colour went and came,
At every word of praise, at every look of blame!

And when I heard thee sing those mournful songs of thine,
And mark'd how all thy soul seem'd pour'd in every line;
Oh! there was that within me which told me what must be—
They never can live long who live so feebly!

R. R. S.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

In a long statistical account, in one of the Paris papers, of the number of persons in France accused of the crime of poisoning, from 1830 to 1842 inclusive, we find the following results:—The number accused was 541. Of these 231 were acquitted; 63 condemned to death, of whom 37 were executed, and 29 had their judgments commuted; 138 sentenced to hard labour at the hulks for life, and 58 for various limited terms; 29 to minor punishment. Of the total 541, 295 were men, and 246 women; but the poisoning of husbands by their wives were more numerous than of wives by their husbands. To the total number of 541 there are to be added six who have been tried and condemned in default of appearance.

THE LATENT FROM NEW YORK.

"Did you know I was here?" said the bellows to the fire. "Oh, yes, always contrive to get wind of you," was the reply.

A HINT TO LAUNDRESES.

Don't never wash for a two-pair back, if so be you can help it. He's sure to miss one of his two shirts when you takes home the basket. Squares is good, and so is terraces, if they're opulent, as they don't go to tea gardens on Sundays, and so can't have their feelings hurt by seeing you in their silks and muslins (which, in course, you've sent to a wrong party) at the Condick or Copinhagen, where you may take 'em to air 'em.

A PROHIBITION TO SLAVEHOLDERS.

Dryburgh Abbey, where the body of Sir Walter Scott lies buried, is the property of the Earl of Buchan. Over the large gate, at the entrance to the abbey grounds, is a board, on which is painted, in large letters, placed there in all seriousness, by order of the Countess of Buchan—"Slaveholders from America not admitted."

ANOTHER COMET.

It is said, that on the 28th of December last Mr. D'Arrest, at Berlin, discovered a comet near the star 15 Cygni. Its right ascension at 8h. 3m. and 27s. mean time at Berlin was about 19h. 36m. and 37s.; whilst its northern declination was about 36 deg. 18m. and 53s. Sir James South states, that on Monday evening, at 5h. 48m. 51s. mean time at Kensington, its observed right ascension was about 19h. 14m. and 50s.; and its northern declination about 42 deg. 49m. and 45s.

THE DRAMA IN FRANCE.

SKETCHES IN MEXICO.

DEMONSTRATION BY THE UNITED STATES AGAINST MEXICO.

New York papers to the 24th ult. have been received by the packet ship Liverpool. They contain a document of considerable importance, viz., a special message from President Tyler to Congress upon the affairs of Mexico and Texas. President Tyler states that this message has been rendered necessary by the receipt of despatches from Mexico, and after characterising



MEXICAN SOLDIER.

the language of the Mexican Government as "highly offensive," he proceeds to give his opinion of the course which he considers it incumbent upon the United States to pursue. He places before Congress in strong and warlike language, the "outrages," both in acts and language, which have been directed against the United States for a long time past, and adopts the same arguments as those used by Mr. Shannon, thereby showing that the present Government, in all its branches, justifies the conduct of Mr. Shannon in his negotiation with Mexico. Mr. Tyler makes the following declaration in regard to the annexation of Texas. He says:—

"The subject of annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it could have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings. On the contrary, it was because the question was neither local nor sectional, but made its appeal to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State of the Union, that the negotiation, and finally the Treaty of Annexation, was entered into; and it has afforded me no ordinary pleasure to perceive that, so far as demonstrations have been made upon it by the people, they have proceeded from all portions of the Union. Mexico may seek to excite divisions amongst us, by uttering unjust denunciations against particular States, but when she comes to know that the invitations addressed to our fellow-citizens by Spain, and afterwards by herself, to settle in Texas, were accepted by emigrants from all the States; and when, in addition to this, she refreshes her recollection with the fact that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas was during the administration of a distinguished citizen from an eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspices of a President from the south-west, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissensions among us, or producing distraction in our councils by attacks, either on particular States, or on persons who are now in the retirement of private life. Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them, as well as to others, a design, as she pretends, now for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to despoil her by duplicity and falsehood of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the annexation of Texas to the Union was a matter of vast importance. In order to acquire that territory before it had assumed a position among the independent Powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, which she, through her Secretary of State, promulgates to the whole world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives. While Texas was a dependency of Mexico the United States opened negotiations with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory; and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years—during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited ambassadors at many of the principal courts of Europe—and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is for ever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnatory accusations are made against



MEXICAN WATER-CARRIER.

States which have had no especial agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally important to the interest of both countries. And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexico now announces her intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to reconquer that republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which at the end of a century will furnish her as plausible a ground for discontent against any nation which at the end of that time may enter into a treaty with Texas, as she possesses at this moment

against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence."

Notwithstanding this denunciation of the conduct of Mexico, however, Mr. Tyler intimates that the United States will not resort to such a decided step as a declaration of war, although the conduct of Mexico justifies such a step: but,

"Actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive, resting upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with re-urging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, notwithstanding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility."

This hint of immediate action has been already adopted by the House of Representatives. No less than three bills on the subject have been introduced and discussed.

In the Senate, on the 19th ult., Mr. Atchinson introduced his bill, extending the jurisdiction of the United States over the territory of the Oregon. A long debate followed, and the bill was ultimately referred to a select committee.

The tariff had been the subject of debate, but it does not seem likely that there will be any alteration in it this session.

The accounts from Mexico represent that country to be in a state of great excitement. The insurgent general Paredes had increased his force to 10,000 men, and the insurrection was spreading.

The steamer Acadia has since arrived after a rapid voyage from Boston, and by this means the accounts reach to the end of December.

There is important news from Mexico by this arrival, brought by the Eugenia from Vera Cruz. Mr. Cushing had arrived in New York, from Mexico, the vessel having sailed on the 12th ult., from Vera Cruz.

The following is the order in which he relates it:—

"Santa Anna had assumed the functions of military chief of the revolution.

"The four departments of Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Sinaloa, and Sonora, concurred at once in the *pronunciamiento* of Jalisco, and thus the five north-western departments were in arms at once against Santa Anna. Between these and Mexico there intervene the two departments of Guanajuato and Queretaro.

"Paredes advanced to Lagos, on the frontier of Jalisco, and there established his head-quarters, with an army of 1400 men, to await the progress of events. In the contiguous department of Guanajuato was General Cortazar with 2000 men, on whom Paredes depended for support; but the rapid movements of Santa Anna himself prevented Cortazar from joining Paredes (if he had the intention), and compelled him, for the present at least, to declare for Santa Anna.

"For, instantly on hearing what had taken place in Guadalajara, Santa Anna, who was then at Magna de Claro, in the department of Vera Cruz, and in whose neighbourhood was a large body of troops, professedly collected for an expedition against Texas, set out for Mexico, being invested by the



THROWING THE LASSO.

Presidente Interino with the conduct of the war against Paredes. He set out for Juan Jalapa on the 7th of November, at the head of 8500 men, crossed rapidly the department of Puebla, where he received some additional troops, and on the 18th arrived at Guadalupe, a town near Mexico, where he fixed his head-quarters.

"He might have left the departments of Vera Cruz and Rubla full of professions of loyalty to his government, and he found the same professions in that of Mexico; and similar professions came to him there from Queretaro and Guanajuato; and he proceeded to march from Guadalupe, and to assemble at Queretaro a force of 13,000, with which to overwhelm the little army of Paredes.

"But, even at this moment, all powerful as he was received, at the head of a great army, and with all the departments behind loyal, symptoms began to appear of the uncertainty of his cause. For, though the Congress did not professedly support Paredes, yet it insisted that Santa Anna should proceed constitutionally, which the latter was unable or indisposed to do.

"The Mexican Constitution provides expressly that the President cannot command in person the military force either by land or sea without the previous permission of Congress. But Santa Anna had taken the command without even pretending to ask the consent of Congress; and in so doing had himself performed a revolution quite as positive and serious as that of Paredes.

"On arriving at Queretaro, Santa Anna found that although the military authorities were professedly in power, yet the *junto departamental* had pronounced for the institution of Jalisco. Therefore, he made known to the members that if they did not renounce in his favour, he would send them prisoners to Perote.

"The position is now an entirely critical one, therefore everything depends on whether his troops adhere to him against the Congress and the Constitutional Government. If they do, he becomes the military dictator of the country.

"This subject occupied the Chambers on the 29th and 30th of November; and their attitude has now become so menacing that the Presidente interino Caulizlo (after consultation with Santa Anna) took the high-handed step of deciding to close the session of Congress by force, and declaring Santa Anna Dictator of the Republic.

"Accordingly, on repairing to the palace on the 1st of December, the members found the doors shut against them, and guarded by soldiers; and on the 2nd appeared the proclamation of Caulizlo, as Presidente interino, declaring the Chamber dissolved indefinitely, and conferring all the powers of Government, legislative as well as executive, on Santa Anna, as Presidente propietario, the same to be exercised by himself as Presidente interino until otherwise ordered by Santa Anna.

"For some days this forcible demolition of the Constitutional Government by the creatures of Santa Anna remained without producing any apparent effect in Mexico. But on the very day when the news reached Puebla, General Inclan, commandant general of that department, in concert with the civil authority, pronounced against Santa Anna, and in a few days (on the 6th) the garrison and people of Mexico rose against the Government, impi-



MEXICAN DRAGOON.

sioned Canalizo and his Ministers. Congress re-assembled—the President of the Council of Government, General Hererra, assumed the exercise of the functions of President according to the Constitution, and new Ministers were appointed the next day, whose authority was immediately acknowledged in Vera Cruz.

"They refused, and three of them were immediately arrested by his order, and sent off under a strong guard in the direction of Mexico and Perote. When the report of these proceedings reached Mexico, the Congress immediately summoned before it the Ministers of War and of Government, to know whether they had authorised General Santa Anna to imprison the members of the junta department of secretary.

"Meanwhile, Santa Anna is constitutional President of the Republic, but unconstitutional in command of the troops employed against Paredes. The new Minister of War has ordered him to give up his command.

"If he refuses, he becomes undoubtedly a rebel and a traitor, because the new Provisional Government in Mexico is constitutionally constituted. If he consents, he ceases to have any troops for his support—he is placed at the mercy of his enemies.

Mr. Cushing was the bearer of the commercial treaty concluded between China and the United States. It appears that he was attacked and robbed by a set of banditti, at El Pinal, near Puebla. He lost many private papers of great value.

In New York business was dull, it being just the close of the year, and the 1st of January settling day.

No especial change had occurred in State Stocks generally, with the exception of Pennsylvanian Fives, which have advanced from 60 to 7½ and 7½

We annex a few characteristic sketches of the Mexican population, which will, doubtless, be interesting at this moment.

1. A Mexican Soldier, in undress: the jacket and trousers are of linen, and the head-dress is a shade of muslin: the entire dress is white, with crimson collar, cuffs, and epaulettes.

2. A Mexican Dragoon: the coat is blue, with crimson facings; trousers, light claret; and a broad-brimmed hat, with a muslin band.

3. A Mexican Ranchero seizing with a lasso an officer from the front of his battalion; the dress of the former is a green jacket and trousers, and a broad straw hat.



MEXICAN BEGGAR.

4. A Mexican Water-Carrier: his apron and cap are of leather, and the water is borne in earthen vessels by straps, in the manner shown in the Engraving.

5. A Mexican Beggar, carried in a chair upon the back of a strong man.

The Engraving in our front page represents one of the principal streets in the fine city of Mexico; with a specimen of the palace-like style in which the principal houses are built. It is the street of silversmiths; to the right is the Convent of San Francisco.



SCENE FROM "ANTIGONE," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

Who could have ever dreamt of Sophocles appearing on the stage from which Shakspeare has been driven, or that the Greek's tragedy should be mutilated into a choral opera? But, *nil admirari*, we should not wonder at anything now-a-days.

The tragedy of "Antigone" was represented at Athens some two thousand years ago, and such was the rapture of the people on its production, that the author was rewarded by an appointment to the governorship of Samos. The Athenians knew how to respect genius. But the "Laomedontian Maid," or, as Statius calls her,

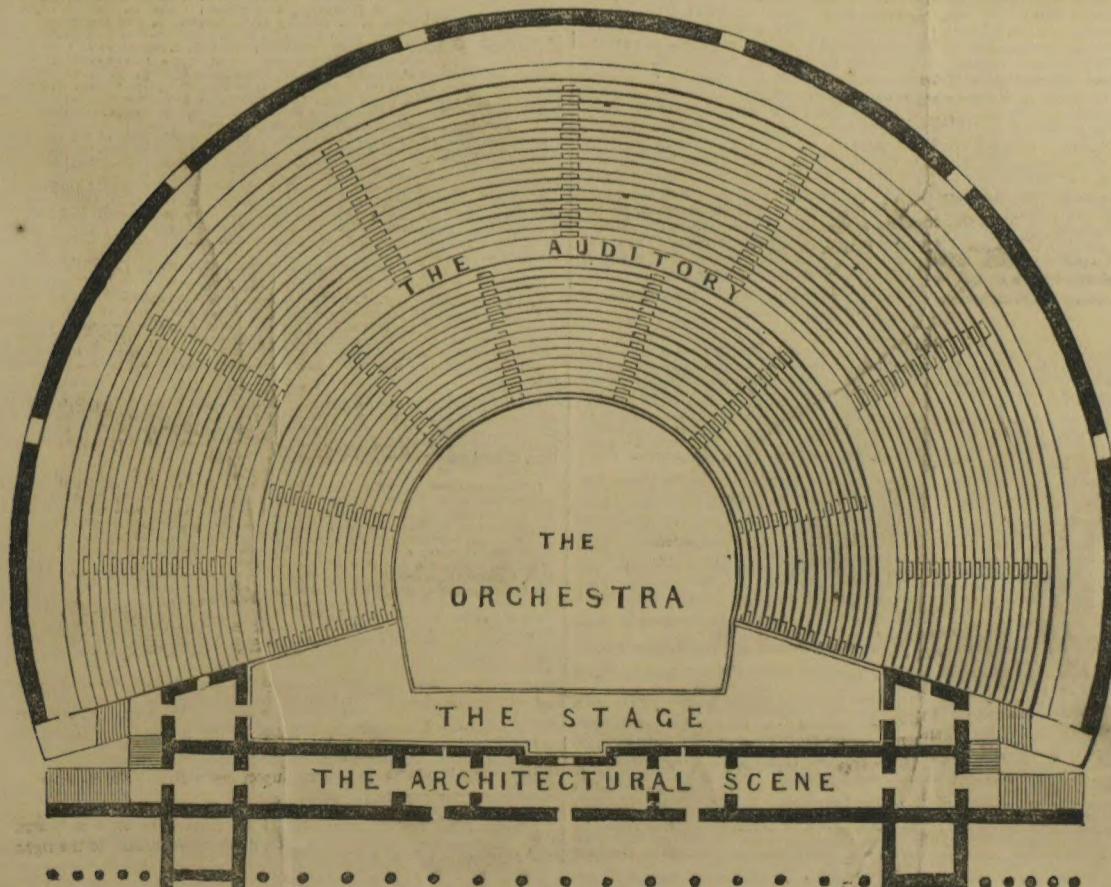
"Antigone devota malis,"

never was in such wretched plight as she is now made to appear. This does not apply to her personation by Miss Vandenhoff, whose performance of the part cannot be too highly praised; but to the wretched reduction of the Greek tragedian's powers into a weak dilution of his poetry; in addition to this, there is some cumbersome music, most wretchedly performed: music which requires great masses of vocal strength, such as we noticed on its

production at Exeter Hall, but which, with a paucity of voices, one and all out of tune, was execrable.

That this production has been successful on the Continent is not to be wondered at, for it was brought out under the immediate order and patronage of his Majesty the King of Prussia at Potsdam, and subsequently at Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg, Frankfort, and other principal towns in Germany. Again, at Paris it was looked upon by the admirers of the Greek model as a *renaissance* of the days of Crebillon and Racine, and hailed as the precurser sign of the downfall of English and German dramatism. But the music, after all, was too heavy for the volatile Gauls, for it was the drama and the resuscitation of its style that was more welcomed than anything else. Its production on the English stage under the best auspices would have been hazardous; but got up as it is, with a bad chorus and a worse orchestra, nothing could have had less hope of success. Still the "pure gold" of Mendelssohn's music "shone through the ungraceful foliage which surrounded it," although its effects were very faint echoes of those we had heard before.

The scene by Mr. Macfarren, representing the proscenium of an ancient Greek theatre, is very classically and correctly painted. The acting of Mr. Vandenhoff in the part of *Creon*, was dignified and severe, and formed a



PLAN OF A GREEK THEATRE.

beautiful, or rather a strong contrast, to the gentle, but still resolute, character of *Antigone*, which was personated by Miss Vandenhoff with most touching tenderness.

"Of voice, look, gesture, everything the muse
Of Tragedy herself might well display!"

Mr. Bartholomew has had a difficult task in his adaptation of this tragedy

to the English stage, but we congratulate him on the success with which he has performed it. Nevertheless, we fear that it was a thankless undertaking, and suspect that Sophocles and Mendelssohn will never supplant Shakspeare and Locke.

The scene of our illustration is that wherein "Antigone" is brought in by the guards, and acknowledges having buried the body of her brother.

PRINCESS'.

A very amusing drama, translated from a piece which appears to have created some sensation in Paris—we believe, at the Variétés—was produced here on Monday evening, and was perfectly successful. It is called "Monseigneur, or Paris in 1720." The drama contains a character of that class so peculiarly suited to Mr. Wallack's style of acting—a robber of polished manners and inexhaustible resources, with a dash of morality running through all his swindling: a union of attributes taken from Massaroni, Don César de Bazan, Claude Duval, and Barrington. The plot is too long to describe, running through four acts, (or *tableaux*, as they are termed, after the French, in modern stage nomenclature). It is chiefly remarkable for its extreme ingenuity, being full of those surprises and situations, in working out which the dramatists on the other side of the Channel leave our own authors so far behind. The dialogue is not distinguished by any particular smartness, but moves along smoothly enough; and has the great recommendation, if not witty, of never being verbose and unnecessary to the progress of the action. The chief *rôle*, Monseigneur, was, as we have stated, ably filled by Mr. Wallack, and his assumption of it was throughout a finished piece of acting. We question whether any one on the London stage could have played it with so much effect: his easy assurance, and cool intrepidity in the midst of danger—his elegance of deportment or sturdy resolution, when either required to be called into action, with the incidental "bits" of sentiment, on discovering his brother, were all admirable. Next to him Mr. Granby, a careful actor, deserves to be commended for playing so well the debauched old banker and stock jobber, M. Labarre: nothing was overdone, and yet every point told well with the audience. Mr. Oxberry was immensely funny as the jeweller's apprentice, *Germaine*, raising his voice to most ludicrous pitch in those absurd screams of terror and simplicity which are sure to bring forth the laughter of the audience; and Mr. Walton, as the dishonest cashier of Monseigneur's band, *Bernard*, left us nothing to find fault with. A mock *scena*, descriptive of the delights of the ballet, was given with much effect by Miss Emma Stanley, who played *Rosaline*, a *dansuse* at the opera; and Miss Marshall made a *piquant* little griselette, such as one might have seen in 1720, picking her way, from top to top of the paving stones, in the Faubourg St. Germain, as she took home her work to her aristocratic employers. It is not often that we find a professed dancer speaking so sensibly as this young lady. Altogether the drama was very well acted, and fully merited the success it achieved. The applause at the fall of the curtain was unanimous; and Messrs. Wallack, Oxberry, and Miss Stanley were called for by the audience, when it was announced for repetition. We think we may conscientiously recommend it to the notice of our play-going readers.

There is some nice scenery by Mr. Beverley introduced in the first and fourth acts. But is there not an anachronism in the view of the Marché des Innocents? The time of the piece is 1720, and if we remember rightly the fountain introduced was not erected until 1788, when it was built in the market-place, principally from the materials of an old one, the work of the celebrated Jean Goujon, which stood at the angle of the Rues Aux Fers and St. Denis.

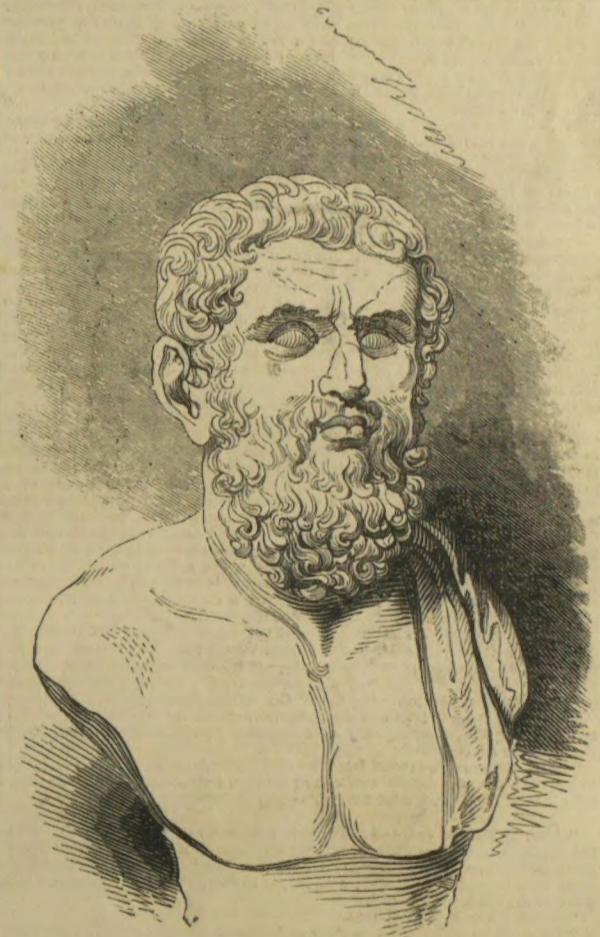
At the STRAND, Mr. Wild has been performing in his old piece, "The Road of Life;" and, at the OLYMPIC, Miss Davenport has appeared in *Horatia*, and with effect, albeit she might be better supported. The Pantomime at this latter house is aided by an active Clown—Mr. Flexmore.

SOPHOCLES AND THE "ANTIGONE."

Methinks I see the mighty Poet's eye
Adding indignant lightning to his tongue,
As 'fore the Judges he reciting stood
To vindicate his intellect against
A foul conspiracy by children form'd!*

Mark, how each glowing line improves his sense
And turns to shame th' unnatural whose thirst
Is for the old Man's pelf and not his brains.
Oh! History, on thy memorials nought
Is half so beautiful as Poetry
Defending Reason!

The revival of the "Antigone" of Sophocles at Covent Garden having called public attention to its author—the great Greek dramatist and tra-



BUST OF SOPHOCLES.

gian—we have, at the desire of several esteemed friends, prepared the accompanying sketch of Sophocles, from a fine antique bust, which was found about the year 1775, near Gensano, seventeen miles from Rome, and which is now preserved in the British Museum. The head is carved in the somewhat precise and formal manner of the early Greek school, but with more of the individuality of character which belongs to a later style. It is, without doubt, an authentic work; and presents, in all probability, a good likeness of the poet.

Sophocles was born in the second year of the 71st Olympiad, 495 B.C., at Colonus, a small town near Athens, and was contemporary with Aeschylus, Euripides, and Pericles. His genius and talents were not confined to poetry: he was associated in command with Pericles and Thucydides, and assisted in reducing the isle of Samos. In his maturer age he exercised the functions of a priest. His tragedies are said to have been a hundred and twenty in number, of which seven only have come down to us. He lived to the age of 90 years, and gained numerous dramatic prizes.

In addition to this notice, we have subjoined a plan of a Greek Theatre, which will show, in comparison with modern structures of the kind, how impossible it is, with our present means, to produce anything like an identical representation of a drama of antiquity. In the Greek Theatre, the chorus, which is arranged at Covent-garden in so irregular and awkward a manner, occupied the whole body of our present pits, situation in which the musical responses would be listened to by the audience without interruption of the dramatic action. The chorus was in fact a poetical commentary, supposed to be uttered by the audience, and which, therefore, was very properly placed in the midst of the assembly.

* The treachery of the children of Sophocles is well known. They wished to become possessors of their father's wealth, and, tired of his long life, they accused him before the Areopagus of insanity. The only defence the poet made was, to read his tragedy of "Œdipus at Colonus," which so delighted the judges, that they pronounced that no insane man could have written it. We should like to know what verdict they would have passed upon Nat. Lee!

The following inscription for the tomb of Sophocles translated by the first lyrist in the world (or of any time) may not be inadmissible here:

"Around thy tomb, oh! Bard divine,
Where soft thy hallow'd brow repose,
Long may the deathless Ivy twine
And Summer pour her waste of roses!"

THE MURDER AT SALT HILL.

Some further information of an interesting character has been obtained relative to the murder of Sarah Hart, at Salt Hill. It should be remarked that although the facts here supplied proceed from a respectable channel, they are of an *ex parte* character, and explanations may hereafter be given by the accused. Nevertheless, although very desirous not to do anything to prejudice him, yet as the public take such an interest in the matter, it is our duty to satisfy their curiosity as far as possible. The following particulars may be implicitly relied upon:—

From inquiries made by the metropolitan police, in consequence of a communication made by Mr. Perkins (the superintendent of the Eton police) to the commissioners in Scotland-yard, it was ascertained that a person in the garb of a Quaker had purchased some prussic acid at the shop of Mr. Hughes, a chemist and druggist, residing at 89, Bishopsgate-street-within. Perkins left Eton on Sunday last for London, and proceeded to the shop of Mr. Hughes, where he ascertained that a Quaker-looking person had purchased a small quantity of prussic acid on the 1st instant, the very day the murder was committed; and, also, a similar quantity on the following day. The person who served the poison was an assistant to Mr. Hughes, named Thomas. As the tracing the possession of prussic acid to John Tawell was a link in the evidence extremely desirable to be obtained, Mr. Thomas left London on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Perkins, for Aylesbury, in order to identify the party accused. Upon arriving at the gaol that evening they found the prisoner had been locked up for the night, and it was not deemed advisable that he should be seen until the following morning. Accordingly, next morning Mr. Thomas attended at the prison. He was first shown several of the prisoners, but amongst those he could not identify any one as the person to whom he had sold the poison. He was then taken by the gaoler into a cell in which were several other prisoners, and he immediately pointed out John Tawell as the man who was served at Mr. Hughes's shop with prussic acid on the 1st and 2nd instant. The prisoner, who appeared considerably disconcerted at seeing Mr. Thomas, said to him, on Mr. Thomas saying to the gaoler, "That's the man who bought the poison," "I think I have seen thee before." He manifested a desire to enter into a conversation with Mr. Thomas, but this was prevented, and the parties retired. It is said that Mr. Thomas has so clear a recollection of the features of the prisoner, that he can swear most positively to his being the person.

The following particulars connected with the purchase of prussic acid by the accused, on two different occasions, may be interesting:—He called at Mr. Hughes's on Wednesday, the 1st instant, between twelve and two o'clock in the afternoon, taking with him a small bottle with a glass stopper, and asked for fourpennyworth of hydrocyanic (prussic) acid. On the bottle was a printed label, upon which was printed, "Scheele's Prussic Acid," and also other particulars with respect to its strength, and the quantity sufficient for one dose. Mr. Thomas not being able to remove the stopper from the bottle, gave him another bottle of the same size, and placed upon it a similar label. The prisoner then left. It will be recollect that on the same evening, as early as six o'clock, he was seen at the residence of the ill-fated Sarah Hart, who was found in the agonies of death, from the effect of prussic acid, as was proved by the medical witnesses at the Coroner's inquest, within half an hour afterwards. On the following day (Thursday, the 2d inst.), the prisoner again called at Mr. Hughes's, and asked for another 4d. of hydrocyanic acid, stating to Mr. Thomas (by whom he was served with the poison), that he had had an accident and broken the bottle he had bought the day before. In the meantime Mr. Thomas having been enabled to loosen the stopper of the prisoner's own bottle, this bottle was returned to him with the required quantity of prussic acid, a label having been previously affixed to it, describing the poisonous properties of its contents. It was about half-past eleven o'clock on that morning that John Tawell was at the shop of Mr. Hughes, and within an hour afterwards he was taken into custody at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, by Inspector Wiggins, of the D division of the metropolitan police.

No trace of either of the small bottles containing the prussic acid he purchased at Mr. Hughes's have yet been discovered. What he intended to have done with the contents, had he not been apprehended so shortly after he made the purchase of the deadly drug, will, perhaps, for ever remain a mystery.

A piece of paper, which had been tied over the cork of a small bottle, was found in the fireplace of the deceased in Bath-place, on the night of the murder, but it is so discoloured, from the effects of smoke, that it is now impossible to ascertain what was its original colour. It is in the possession of Mr. Champneys, surgeon, Salt Hill, and will be produced on the trial.

Some humane and benevolent individuals, residing at Slough and Salt-hill, and in their immediate vicinities, have taken compassion upon the helpless state of the two children, and opened a subscription, not only to aid them at the present moment, but to endeavour to get them placed in an asylum where they may be taken care of and educated. Mr. Botham, the proprietor of the Windmill Hotel, Salt-hill, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions on their behalf.

Mrs. Hadlow appeared before the magistrates at Eton on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of stating that the body exhumed the previous day, at Farnham, was that of her daughter, Sarah Lawrence.

Mr. Larkin also produced a silver watch, with the initials "S. H." engraved on the back, maker's name, "Bennet, London, No. 664," found at the residence of the deceased on the evening of the murder, which he was ordered to retain, to be produced, if necessary, at the trial of the accused.

The mother of Sarah Hart, through the activity of the police, has been discovered, residing with her second husband, named Hadlow, a blacksmith, at Gravesend, and, strange to say, neither of them had heard of the supposed murder until they received a letter from one of the police, communicating the particulars. The mother and her husband arrived at Eton on Tuesday afternoon, when a meeting of the county magistrates took place, with a view to the further investigation of the case. After the depositions of several witnesses were taken, the woman proceeded to the churchyard at Farnham, where the body of the deceased was interred in the presence of Mr. Norblad, Mr. Champneys, and Mr. Moss, surgeons, the churchwarden of the parish, the foreman of the jury, and a number of other persons.

The coffin was placed on trestles at the church porch, and the lid being removed, the mother placed her hand on the face of the corpse, and exclaimed in the deepest agony of feeling, "This, indeed, is my poor girl." Decomposition had not taken place, and the corpse had undergone no change in appearance since its interment. The coffin was then consigned to the grave. It appears, from information obtained from the mother, that the deceased's name is Lawrence, she being a daughter by a former husband. She was born at Chatham in the year 1805. The last time she saw her was between four and five years ago, when she was living with the prisoner Tawell, at Bridge-street, near Southwark-bridge, as his servant, but she was not aware of her having the two children of whom the prisoner is supposed to be the father. At this period the prisoner had established a charity-school in the above neighbourhood, to which he subscribed £100 per annum.

Superintendent Larkin produced before the magistrates on Wednesday, the drugs found at the prisoner's house at Berkhamstead. There were upwards of fifty phials, containing various liquids, which underwent an inspection by the surgeons, Mr. Norblad and Mr. Champneys, none of which contained prussic acid. In obtaining the drugs the officer received every assistance and courtesy from the wife of the prisoner, who is a very elegant woman; and the daughter, a young lady of seventeen years, assisted in packing up the drugs in a hamper.

The following is an extract from the Old Bailey records of 1814. It relates to the person who has been committed for trial for the alleged murder of his old servant, Mrs. Hart, near Slough:—

"London.

"John Tawell (30 years of age), from the Poultry Compter, committed by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Birch) on oath of Edward Anthony Thorogood and others, for feloniously and falsely forging and counterfeiting a bank-note for payment of £10, with intent to defraud the governor and company of the Bank of England.

"Dated 4th of February, 1814.

"Detained on oath of Joshua Bray and others, for feloniously, knowingly, and wilfully having in his possession and custody a forged bank-note for payment of £10, knowing the same to be forged and counterfeited.

"Dated 4th of February 1814—Indicted. Confessed possession."

The confession of the minor offence of having possession of the bank-note, the making of which confession as a means of escaping the capital punishment was considered to be at that period a very great favour indeed, had the effect of causing a sentence of transportation for fourteen years upon the convict.

The Poultry Compter was the prison which is now called the Giltspur-street Compter.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE, AND SUICIDE BY THE HUSBAND.

An attempt was on Wednesday made, by a man named Clements, to murder his wife, and he afterwards committed suicide. The particulars of this frightful affair are these. The deceased John Clements, is in the employ of Mr. Elberton, woolstapler in the Grange-road, Bermondsey. Since last June he occupied, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, a ready furnished first floor at No. 24, Little George-street, in the immediate vicinity of his employer's premises. For some time past Clements had exhibited considerable depression of spirits, but not to such an extent as would lead to the supposition that he meditated the dreadful act which he carried into effect on the present occasion. He complained of being unwell on Wednesday morning before he left home to go to work, and returned before his usual time, between ten and eleven o'clock, at which time he requested his wife to make him some tea, and to toast some bread for him. At this period their eldest son, a boy about 13 years of age, was in the sitting-room with his parents, and as it was about the dinner hour he was sent to the public-house for a pint of porter. In about a minute after the boy had quitted the house, the landlady, a Mrs. Pudner, was alarmed by hearing a loud scream, followed by the noise of some person falling heavily on the floor immediately over the room in which she was sitting. A knock coming to the street door, a young man, named Bond, was let in, and the moment he entered Mrs. Clements came running down stairs, with her throat cut, and the blood gushing from the wound. When she got into the passage she fell from exhaustion and loss of blood into the arms of Mr. Bond, ejaculating "For God's sake call a doctor." Bond then carried her into the back parlour, and having placed her in a reclining position, he hurried away, and gave information of the transaction at the police-station of the Rotherhithe division. Two policemen were immediately sent

to the house for the purpose of taking Clements into custody, but upon their entering the room he was discovered lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with his throat cut nearly from ear to ear, and a razor, with which he had perpetrated the deed, close by his side. A medical man speedily arrived, but the unfortunate man was quite dead. On examination of the wound in Mrs. Clements's throat, although of a dangerous description, it was found there were some hopes that she might survive, and no time was lost in conveying her to Guy's Hospital. Her account of the occurrence, as well as she could recollect, from the haste in which it was carried into effect, was that her husband had been complaining for some days of his head, and, being in arrear of rent to his landlord, it seemed to weigh very much on his mind; in the preceding night he awoke in a fright, and said to his wife that the officers were going to apprehend him, and asked her if she did not hear them in the lower part of his house. She endeavoured to reason with him on the groundlessness of his fears. When he subsequently returned from his employer's premises, and while she was engaged in toasting a piece of bread at the fire, he suddenly rushed upon her and drew the razor across her throat. She felt the blood trickling down her neck, and with an effort she rushed out of the room before he had time to repeat the act, and ran down stairs, where she sunk into the arms of the man Bond from loss of blood. The unfortunate deceased must have destroyed himself immediately after his wife escaped out of the room; for, when another lodger went into the apartment, he was found as above described, with his throat cut, and deluged in blood. It appears that the deceased had come up from the country about seven months ago with his family, and that he was considered a very sober and industrious man. He had no previous quarrel with his wife, with whom he lived on terms of affection, and as yet no cause can be assigned for having attempted her life, and then committed self-destruction, except that of a disordered imagination.

Clements is a native of Stourbridge. He is about 60 years of age. His wife is about the same age. He has been married thirty-five years, and had a large family. Two of his sons (the eldest of whom is about thirty years of age, and is a married man with a family), are living at Hereford, where they work with Mr. Morgan, a woolstapler, who has also factories at Gloucester, in South Wales, and at Ross, in Herefordshire. The deceased man, Clements, also worked for Mr. Morgan, at the Gloucester establishment, where he continued for about fifteen or sixteen years, when being out of employment, and there being a demand for labour in London, he, with five others, was sent for to London, by the stewards of the Woolstaplers' Society (such being the custom of the trade club to those who are members of it). He arrived in the month of June last, and immediately afterwards obtained employment at Mr. Elkington's. He continued to work for him until about the month of October, when, trade becoming rather slack, he was again out of work. From that period to the 29th of last November he was a pensioner on the books of the club, receiving a weekly allowance from the society of 10s. From that day he has been in full work, earning upon a fair average from 25s. to 30s. a week, and consequently, being of sober habits, he was not in want of the comforts of life.

The poor woman is not considered out of danger, arising from the great loss of blood she has sustained, yet as no vital part appears to have been touched, hopes are entertained of her recovery. The wound ranges along the back of the neck, and is six inches in length and nearly one in depth. Several of the muscles and sinews are divided, but the cut has not reached the bone. From the manner in which the wound had been inflicted, it must have been given when she was in a stooping posture, as if she had been toasting some bread at the fire, and it would seem as if he had made a chop at her with the razor. He was sitting at the dinner table, behind him was a small bed, from which it is imagined that he obtained the razor whilst her back was turned towards him. The wretched man had received a very good education, and for a person in his station in life was remarkably well informed.

REBECCA AGAIN IN WALES.—Late on Monday night week a most outrageous attack was made on the Vicarage-house of Fishguard, the residence of the Rev. Henry Nathan, the Curate, during his absence from home. Mrs. Nathan left the house between the hours of nine and ten o'clock p.m., otherwise death inevitably would have been the result, the attack being so severe with stones of huge dimensions; when about seventy panes of glass were destroyed, besides other damages. Strong suspicions fall on three notorious characters, who were committed in the autumn of 1843 for destroying the turnpike-houses of the parish of Fishguard. This enmity against the Rev. Henry Nathan arises from the circumstance of his communications with the Secretary of State on the subject of the Rebecca riots, the result of which has been the discontinuance of any destruction of property, save in the present instance.

A WOMAN EXECUTED FOR MURDER AT IPSWICH.—On Saturday Mary Sheming, who was convicted at the late assize at Bury St. Edmunds, of the murder of her grandchild, paid the forfeiture of her life in front of the county gaol, at Ipswich. The particulars of the case appeared very recently in our paper. It was marked with peculiar atrocity. The culprit persisted in her own innocence, and alike charged her daughter Elizabeth with the murder, and then endeavoured to fix the guilt upon another daughter, named Matilda, who for some time has been a prisoner in the same gaol, under a conviction of larceny. On the Thursday she had a last interview with her husband and all her children. The meeting, strange as it may seem, was particularly affectionate on all sides; she manifested great emotion when she saw her daughter Caroline, with whom she exchanged forgiveness, but nothing passed to throw any additional light upon her guilt. The parting between her and Matilda was extremely painful; the shrieks of the latter were heard all over the prison upon being separated from her mother, who maintained extraordinary firmness, and appeared to pray heartily for her child's future welfare. About eleven o'clock the culprit walked with a firm step from her cell to the chapel, where she was engaged in prayer up to about ten minutes to twelve. She was asked several times whether she had any confession to make, and was solemnly warned that she had not many minutes to live. To all these questions, which were put in a compassionate tone, she replied firmly that she was innocent, but that she had repented of all her sins. The sad procession was then formed, the chaplain walking first, reading select portions from the burial service, followed by the culprit, who walked firmly, supported, however, by Calcraft, the executioner from Newgate, and by a female attendant; followed by the Under Sheriff and by two of the officers of the gaol. As the procession passed across the area from the door of the Governor's house to the Lodge of the gaol, the wretched culprit sighed deeply, and exclaimed, "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" several times; but she otherwise continued remarkably firm. Upon being brought into the interior of the lodge she was seated on a stool, when the executioner prepared to tie her wrists with cord, and to pinion her arms; and here her firmness seemed, if possible, to increase, though surrounded by the awful paraphernalia of death. She ascended the staircase leading to the scaffold, assisted by the executioner and his attendant on either side, but betrayed not the slightest emotion as she took her station under the drop. As she was going up the steps a slight impediment arose from her gown getting entangled, and she contrived partially to shift the cap from her face. The rope having been adjusted, she was left alone on the platform, requiring no support, but keeping her position with a firmness that astonished all present. In this position she remained for about five minutes, whilst the chaplain offered up several impressive prayers. She appeared to make no response whatever, nor did she utter a word. The prayers being concluded, the platform fell, and, after a few struggles, the wretched culprit ceased to exist. The execution was witnessed by about 5000 or 6000 people, many of whom had come from considerable distances.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday large arrivals of English wheat have taken place chiefly from Lincolnshire. To-day the show of samples of wheat of home produce was extensive, owing to which the demand for that article was exceedingly dull, at barely Monday's prices.

In foreign wheat we heard of no sales worthy of notice. The demand for barley was very limited, and only the finest qualities were purchased at Monday's quotations. Malt was very difficult to sell, yet previous rates were supported. The supply of oats was again large, and a decline of 6d. per quarter was submitted to by the factors. In other articles no alteration.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 75s; barley, 40s; oats, 240s quarters. Irish: wheat, 1s; barley, 240; oats, 27s; quarters. Foreign: wheat, 200; barley, 1s; oats, 27s; quarters. Flour, 45s sacks; malt, 26s quarters.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto, white, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; ditto, 52s to 54s; grinding barley, 22s to 27s; distilling barley, 20s to 23s; ditto, malt, 6s to 61s; brown distilling ditto, 5s to 58s; Kingston and Wimborne 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 53s to 58s; King's Lynn and Wisbech 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 53s to 58s; potato ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 21s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; hollers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town meat, flour, 42s to 47s; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshires, 33s to 35s; per 28s, per barrel. FOREIGN.—Flour, 48s to 54s; Dantzig, red, 44s to 50s; white, 50s to 54s. In Bond—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 18s to 20s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to 21s; Baltic, 18s to 20s, per barrel.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto, white, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 47s; ditto, 52s to 54s; grinding barley, 22s to 27s; distilling barley, 20s to 23s; ditto, malt, 6s to 61s; brown distilling ditto, 5s to 58s; Kingston and Wimborne 62s to 63s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 53s to 58s; potato ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 21s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; hollers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town meat, flour, 42s to 47s; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshires, 33s to 35s; per 28s, per barrel. FOREIGN.—Flour, 48s to 54s; Dantzig, red, 44s to 50s; white, 50s to 54s. In Bond—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 18s to 20s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to 21s; Baltic, 18s to 20s, per barrel.

The English wheat market has been transacted in this market since our last while prices are steadily supported. No public sales are yet declared.

Sugar.—In West India sugar the transactions have been to a fair extent, while Mauritius and Bengal parcels are held at full currencies. Refined goods have gone off steadily, at 72s for brown and 73s for standard lumps.

Coffee—Ceylon commands a steady sale at 52s to 53s 6d for good ordinary. West India coffee moves off freely, but in East India and foreign parcels we have very few transactions to note.

Provisions.—Very large supplies of Irish butter having come to hand since our last report, the market has become much depressed, and easier terms have been accepted. Dutch butter is 10s to 12s for the finest descriptions. Bacon is extremely dull, at an abatement of 1s per quarter. Waterford sizeable landed has sold at 43s to 45s. Inlard very little doing, at 1s per cwt less money. Hams are again lower. Other kinds of provisions are about stationary.

Tallow.—The demand for all kinds of tallow is heavy, at further reduced rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 39s 6d to 40s per cwt. The prices for the next three months are 33s 3d to 39s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 41s to 41s 6d, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 23s 6d to 24s 10s; useful ditto, 24s 12s to 25s 4s; oat straw, 21s 16s to 22s 10s; clover hay, 24s 10s to 26s; oat straw, 21s 14s to 21s 16s; wheat straw, 21s 16s to 22s 10s.

Hops (Friday).—Although the supply of hops on offer is comparatively small, only a moderate business is doing here, yet prices are steadily supported. Many of the holders are looking forward to higher rates. Sussex pockets, 47s 6d to 49s 6d; Wealds, 45s 10s to 47s 10s; Mid Kent, 42s 6d to 43s 6d; East Kent, 43s 6d to 45s 10s; Choice ditto, 41s 10s to 42s 12s; Mid Kent bags, 47s 10s to 48s 10s; East Kent ditto, 41s 6d to 42s 10s.

Tea.—A moderate amount of business has been transacted in this market since our last while prices are steadily supported. No public sales are yet declared.

Sugar.—In West India sugar the transactions have been to a fair extent, while Mauritius and Bengal parcels are held at full currencies. Refined goods have gone off steadily, at 72s for brown and 73s for standard lumps.

Coffee—Ceylon commands a steady sale at 52s to 53s 6d for good ordinary. West India coffee moves off freely, but in East India and foreign parcels we have very few transactions to note

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS and Overflows at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Grand Javelin, Fox and Double Holiday Spectacles unequalled in the Metropolis, JANUARY 20, and during the Week at Queen's Theatre. Fifty-eighth Night of the National Spectacle of THE ROYAL FOX-HUNT; or, THE RACE-HORSE AND LIFE'S COURSE OF MAN AND STEED, introducing a splendid Fox-chase on the Stage and in the Circle by a Living Fox and complete Pack of Hounds, with EPSOM RACES and other splendid effects. Entire change of the Scenes of the Arena, and unequalled Feats of HORSEMANSHIP by Mdlle. Helene, Mr. Seline Bridges, and Mons. Pierre, &c. First Night of a unique and brilliant Military Cavalcade, introducing Mrs.atty and Twelve Female Equestrians on their highly-trained Steeds, entitled THE HUNGARIAN BRIGADE; or, FEMALE CAVALRY; concluding with the pre-eminently successful new Christmas Pastoral, THE HARLEQUIN, and JOHANNES GILPIN'S JESTS; or, THE JESTS OF EDMONTON, &c., by Mr. T. Barry; pantomime, The Harlequin; Mr. H. Lewis, Columbine, Mrs. J. W. Collier, John Gilpin, Mr. Wells; Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Book Box-keeper, Mr. C. Honner. Lessons in the art of Riding by Mr. R. Smith. Doors open at Six, performance to commence at a Quarter to Seven, and terminate at an early hour for the convenience of the Juvenile Branches and Families from the Country.

NEW CHRISTMAS GROUP.—Madame TUSSAUD and SON'S greatest efforts, which may challenge Europe.—THE HOUSE of BRUNSWICK at ONE VIEW! George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, Cobourg, Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, Sussex, &c., the Robes of George IV., restored, the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick. The National Group, Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb. "This is one of the best sights in the metropolis."—The Times. Open from Eleven till Four, and from Seven till Ten.—Admittance, One Shilling; Napoleonic Rooms, Sixpence.—Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—CHILD'S ROMATROPE, exhibiting the most extraordinary and beautiful effects, is shown Daily and in the Evening. New Objects in Nature and Art for the PROTEOSCOPE. The PHYSIOSCOPE. The first Exhibition of a Series of beautiful DISSOLVING VIEWS. Dr. RYAN and Professor BACHOFNER'S varied LECTURES daily. Dr. RYAN also lectures on the Evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. All these Lectures abound in interesting Experiments. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by means of the DIVING-BELL and DIVER. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC and COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINES, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools Half-price.

FREE-TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.

M. JULLIEN'S FANCY DRESS BALL will take place on MONDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1845.—(The First of the kind ever given in Manchester.)—M. JULLIEN, in announcing the above BAL, begs most respectfully to draw the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Manchester and its vicinity, to the very great approbation expressed by the visitors of his Two BAL Masques at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and also his long experience in conducting such like soirees at the Academy Royal, Paris, and other places on the Continent.

The DECORATIONS will be in the same style as at M. Julian's last Grand Bal Masque at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, which was universally pronounced, by the Press, as well as by the Visitors of the BAL, to be unequalled by any Public or Private Fete ever given in England.

The ORCHESTRA will consist of ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS, including the Concert Orchestra, conducted by M. JULLIEN.

The Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Galops, will be arranged with every possible variety, while the New Mazurka and the Fascinating Polka lend additional interest to the Ball.

The Doors will be open at Half-past Eight. Dancing will commence at Half-past Nine. The Dances and arrangements of the Salles de Danse will be under the direction of Four Masters of the ceremonies, whom whose regulations, M. Julian, respectively treats the Companies of the company, with care, that of securing their comfort and convenience.

Admission to the BAL—Ladies' Tickets, 5s.; Gentlemen's, 7s. 6d.

* * * The Dress Circle will be set apart for spectators, who may then enjoy the brilliant and unique scene. Price 4s. each.—The Dress Circle will have no communication with the Ball. Tickets and Places can be obtained at all the Music-sellers, on and after Monday, January 13th, till the night of the Ball.—Further particulars will be duly announced.

JULLIEN'S CHIMES QUADRILLE is Now Published, and to be had at all respectable Music-sellers in the Kingdom. This Quadrille, founded on Charles Dickens', Esq., work, is considered one of the most original compositions of Julian.

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M. GEORGE YATES has recommended for the Season his CLASSES and INSTRUCTIONS in PERSONAL DEPORTMENT. Also, the present Mode of Dancing. A Class of Eight formed in a Private Family attended on school terms.—Letters addressed to St. Peter's, Hammersmith; or at Mr. Green's, 33, Soho-square.

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NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Printed Instructions Gratia, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the office, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

AGENCIES.—COUNTRY SHOPKEEPERS, and others are informed that the LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY are now filling up their Lists of AGENCIES for the Present Year, and persons seeking for a respectable addition to their business, by which many have derived, during the last 27 years, considerable incomes, may apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, LAURENCE FOUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON.

LESSONS in the MAZOURKA, MAZOURKA VALSE, POLKA, and VAUSE DEUX TEMPS (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. A Juvenile Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms may be had on application as above. The Rooms may be engaged by private parties.

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The Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by the inventors.

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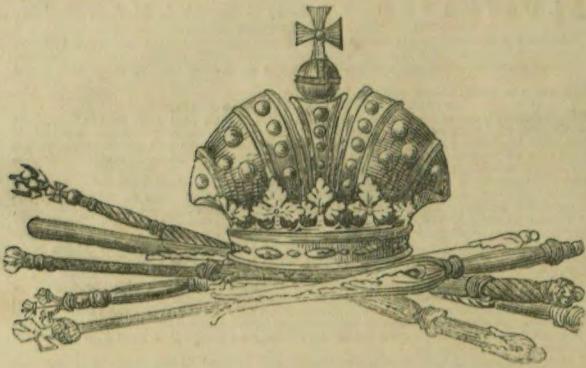
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"She is a woman, therefore may he wold"—"She is a woman, therefore may he won!"—SHAKESPEARE.

HENRY COLDRIDGE, Publisher, 13, Great



A report of the death of the Emperor of Russia reached London on Thursday last; it was not given as authentic, and in all probability will prove to be a mere rumour. It nevertheless sufficed to attract public attention to the family of the Emperor, and particularly to the Grand Duke, the heir to the throne. Leaving the intelligence to be confirmed or disproved by the lapse of the very few days, which is all that will be necessary to do so, we have thought it a fit occasion to give the accompanying sketches, and a few



THE CÆSAREWITSCH, GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER, HEIR TO THE RUSSIAN THRONE.

particulars of the junior branches of the Imperial Family, which are not generally known. The heir to the Russian throne is Alexander Nicholas, Cæsarewitch, and Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia. He was born on the 29th of April, 1818. He has been carefully educated, and is well trained in his father's system, but it may be doubted if he will inherit his father's energy. The second son, Constantine, was born on the 21st of September, 1827; Nicholas, a third son, was born 8th of August, 1831; the fourth son, Michael, on the 25th October, 1832. They have all the rank of Grand Dukes. The Emperor has, besides, two daughters, the Grand Duchess Maria, born Aug. 18, 1819; she was married to the Duke of Leuchtenberg. The Emperor was fondly attached to her, and when she died in September last, his grief was so excessive as to incapacitate him for a long period for business; in fact, it is the debility



ALEXANDRA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

consequent on this attack of illness that has given rise to the present report of his death. The Grand Duchess of Olga is his youngest daughter: she was born on 11th September, 1822. The Marquis de Custine says that both the sisters were remarkable for their beauty, and were the greatest attractions of the Russian Court. The Duchess Olga is still unmarried, as it is said she does not wish to be separated from her family. The Empress Alexandra is daughter of the late and sister of the present King of Prussia. She was born on the 13th of July, 1798. The family name of the Emperor of Russia is Romanoff.

The Theatre and Assembly-rooms at Berwick-upon-Tweed, have been destroyed by fire. It was built in 1782, by John Porter, Esq., and many eminent performers have appeared on it. Commencing with Kemble, there have followed G. F. Cooke, Master Betty, Macready, Grimaldi, Clara Fisher, T. P. Cooke, and a host of others. The Assembly-room was of modern construction, having been formed about 1826. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—“A Subscriber.”—It is termed Scholar's Mate, because it is the first mate the scholar is taught to avoid.
“Gambit.”—We believe it was when the Westminster Chess Club was first established that the rule became paramount. When your Pawn reaches its eighth square you may claim any lost piece you wish.
“A Lover of Chess.”—Refer to the solution, and you will see that the King moves to Rook's 3rd, and not to B 3rd.
“R. R.”—We perceive no error.
“X. Y. O.”—It is a drawn game.
“E. G. P.”—The French are fond of playing the Q P 2, Queen's Gambit, and other branches of the K P 1 game. It is an opening susceptible of great variety.
“Juvenis.”—We shall be glad to receive his assistance. The club in Paris is superior to any of our clubs, inasmuch as it can boast a greater number of first-rate players. The English are, however, superior to the French in coolness and caution. Mr. Staunton possesses these requisites of a fine player in an eminent degree. We cannot promise, as yet, the list of English and foreign players.
“A. J. L.”—The King cannot move to B 3rd.
“R. S. B.”—After this, we must decline playing other people's games. It is hardly fair.

Black.

- White.
10. Bp takes Kt
11. Q ch at K 5
12. Q takes Rook
13. Q Kt to B 3rd
10. Bp takes Kt
11. Q covers
12. K Kt to B 3rd
13. Q to B 2nd

Supposing these moves to be played, we prefer White's game. Problems have been received from “R. Dudding,” “Eidobanne,” “C. Wood,” “Sundry wherefore,” and “H. Taylor.” Will “J. S.” of Bolton, send us the solution of his last problem. We believe the mate can be deferred a move.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that the proposed match between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant is postponed sine die. Mr. Staunton, who still feels very weak, will not consent to give St. Amant his revenge, unless they play in a private room, in the presence only of the appointed seconds. To this arrangement M. St. Amant would not agree, consequently the match is broken off, and Mr. Staunton has returned to London. We are inclined to think that our worthy champion is right not to risk his well earned reputation, and we advise him to keep quiet for some little time. Chess, above all other games, requiring that great blessing, *mens sana in corpore sano*. A match by correspondence has just commenced between Marseilles and Algiers.

The match between Paris and Pesth, is likely to end in favour of the Hungarian players. M. Szen, the Hungarian, who is a splendid player, directs the moves on the part of the Pesth game.

General Guingret, the much-respected President of the Chess Club in Paris, died on Sunday last. This loss will be severely felt in the Cercle des Echecs.

Solution to our Last.

WHITE.

1. Kt to Q B 6 ch
2. Q takes P ch
3. R to B 5th ch
4. B to Q B 4th ch
5. R takes Kt mates

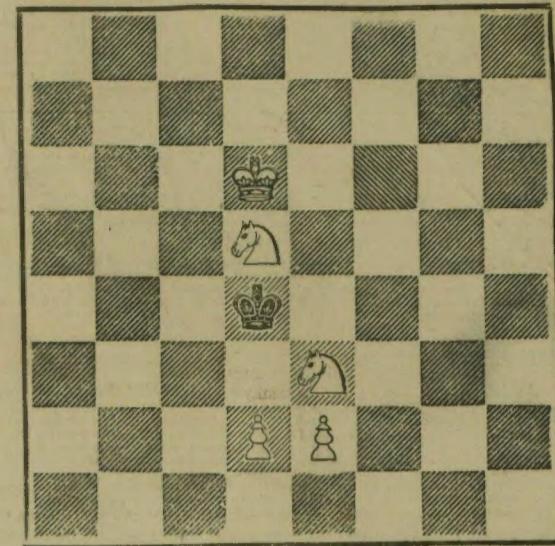
BLACK.

- Kt takes Kt
- K takes Q
- Kt covers
- K moves

PROBLEM, No. 57.

By J. KLING, Esq.
White to move and mate in seven moves

WHITE.



BLACK.

Solution in our next.

According to an account from Bruck, in Styria, of the 25th ult., a person employed at one of the signal stations on the railroad from Bruck to Gloggnitz was murdered, and his body laid across the rails, in order that, on the arrival of the first train, it might have passed over the body, and that it might appear the man had fallen a victim to his own imprudence. The engineer, however, fortunately perceived the body, and stopped the train. The director of police at Gloggnitz was sent for, and this functionary, on opening the man's house, found that it had been plundered of every article of value. The destruction of an entire train, which appears to have been one of the objects of the miscreants, would have been accomplished had they forgotten to hoist the signal flag.

The boy Jones, of palace-loving notoriety, is in Greece, and has tried to see the King. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board her Majesty's ship Warspite, Smyrna, Dec. 23, 1844:—“The boy Jones, who belongs to this ship, disappeared one night at Athens, and every one said he was gone to call on King Otho. I believe that was his intention, as he was found near the palace, and brought back, very much disappointed to think he could not pay his intended visit. He is a strange-looking fellow, appears half asleep, and seldom speaks to any one. It is the custom to punish when a man deserts, but Jones is put on the black list, and his grog stopped as long as he remains in the ship.



THE POST OFFICE VAN, CALLING AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Well! here we are, and who shall say
That through this British nation
Our art-gem'd paper, crown'd with sense
Has not made a *sens-ation*?

We're always *News*—yet ever *old*—
Antiquity takes pains
To date our very office from
St. Clement, and the *Danes*!

The *Danes*! pooh! never mind the *Danes*!
A bus without a tax on,
Has pulled up at our office door
For us to pile our *Sacks-on*!

Yes! week by week that Royal coach
Comes for us “two in han’”
And that they mayn't be in *ax-rear*
Victoria sends her *Van*!

And there's quite a row in the alphabet
On every Friday, when
The V. I. R. comes driving up
To fetch the I. L. N.!

The only contradiction is,
When pulling up this way,
With “Are you ready?”—we say “Yes,”
And the horses, they say “Neigh.”

Some of our readers may be interested in the following calculations of our last week's numbers:—

The Papers placed separately would reach 678 miles
672 yards, exceeding the distance from the Land's end to John O'Groats.

The Weight of Water absorbed
in the process of wetting . . . 4 tons. 9 cwt. 3lb.

Forgive the quadrupeds their joy
You bipeds, and behold
What a lot of papers must be bought
When such a lot are sold!

And mark this! lotteries are not crushed,
For if they are, pray what's
The use of that van's going off
Without it's drawing lots!

Ah, sometimes 'tis good fun to see
The quizzing people scoff,
At the guards getting in their bags
That they may bundle off!

You see our modesty is such,
We turn ourselves off—whack!
At shortest notice—and that way
Do give ourselves the sack!

“How do you reach the country, pray?”
“Do you that question broad?
Why, Sir, we go by team, by quicre—
By railway, and by coach!”

“As quick as railway?”—“Quicker, Sir!
Nay, rail not—spare your smiles;
We send at least 5000 News
To every Fifty Miles!”

The Weight of Printed Paper . . . 30 tons 10 cwt. 51 lbs.

The Paper would cover a surface of 367,468 sq. yards.

10 ft. 32 in., or 75 acres 4468 sq. yds.

Cut into slips of one inch, would reach round the Earth, a distance of about 24,000 miles.

Excise Duty paid on the Paper . . . £365

Duty for Penny Stamps . . . 1250

The whole cost of the Print alone was upwards of £2000

We're taken all the world throughout,
Whatever class you sift;
And here the very Queen's own van
Is giving us a lift!

Fame built us a new Temple up,
And ever since she sported it,
By what a host of columns, Sir,
Has not the News supported it!

To set the Thames on fire was deemed
A wondrous thing by us;
But we last week packed up and put
The River in a Bus!

And that same van which now you see,
Is loaded and a going,
Will, through the ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
O'er England set it flowing!

Still let no inundation-dread
Fright district—village—town;
Believe us, long as we can swim,
Our readers shall not drown!

And swim we must—so full and fast
The thirsty public drink us—
Swim! we believe you—what on earth,
We ask, could ever sink us!